The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6338. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Work of the New-York State Legislature Yesterday.

Legalizing the New-York Street Improvements.

Tweed Ignored in the Senate Committees.

Hauling Superintendent Miller Over the Coals.

The Committee of Seventy and the Legislature.

No Bill Yet Presented or Authorized by Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Senate managed to get through all the business before them in an hour's session this morning. Several bills were introduced, among which was one for an underground railroad in New-York, commonly known as the Vandenbergh scheme, being a tunnel road under Broadway, with a capital of $10,000,000. The same bill has been before the Legislature in past years.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Senator JAMES O'BRIEN introduced a bill providing that all agreements or contracts heretofore made and entered into by any of the officers of New-York in the name of the Corporation of said City, for either regulating or grading, paving or curbing said streets, avenues or public places, which are defective on account of failure to advertise, or any irregularity, may be made valid by the Controller of said City certifying thereon, after a careful examination of all the facts in the case, that the contracting party was acting in good faith.

SENATOR WOOD'S CASE.

The preliminary proceedings in the case of the charges against Senator JAMES WOOD were completed this morning by the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. The Committee consists of three members—Messrs. AMES and ALLEN, Republican, and LORD, Democrat—and was appointed by resolution of the Senate. There is the greatest reluctance on the part of the Senators to serving on this Committee. Senator TIEMANN, of New-York, who moved the appointment of the Committee, expressly stated that he was unwilling to serve, and therefore was not named. Senator ROBERTSON, of the Westchester District, was originally named as the head of the Committee this morning, but emphatically declined, and Mr. AMES was appointed in his place. Mr. AMES is a new Senator from the Clinton and Essex District, once a lawyer but now a banker. He is generally classed among the Administration Senators, though perhaps without sufficient reason. Senator ALLEN is from Chautauqua, and a special friend of Gov. FENTON. Mr. LORD is the Senator from Munroe County, and was Chairman in the last Senate of the Finance Committee.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators met, last evening, to consult as to what course should be taken to fill the vacancies on the committees, Lieut.-Gov. BEACH having declined, as already stated, to fill the blanks left for the Democrats. The Senate will acquiesce in the decision of the presiding officer, and a resolution will be adopted at an early day, filling up the committees with members of the minority. The desires of the Democratic members will be consulted as far as possible, but it is pretty well ascertained that TWEED is to be entirely ignored in the selection. From present appearances it would be idle to take any other course, as it now seems improbable that he has any intention of claiming his seat.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MOULTON, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Insurance Committee to investigate the charges made in the public prints against GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department—particularly with reference to the alleged exorbitant charges made by him for examinations of insurance companies, and his appropriation to his own use of the one-fifth of one per cent. on securities transferred or withdrawn, which the law requires should go into the State Treasury.

THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION.

Mr. MACKAY, of New-York, introduced a bill to reorganize the Board of Commissioners of Emigration by the appointment of the following Commissioners in place of those now holding office: Cyrus Curtis, Francis Loutrell, Andrew Carrigan, Hugh Gardner, Joseph Blumenthal. If Congress shall show a disposition to make a law taking the whole subject of immigration out of the hands of the State authorities, the bill of Mr. MACKAY will not be pushed.

THE BUFFALO CHARTER.

The vote on the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, repealing the infamous charter that was imposed upon the City of Buffalo last Winter by the Tweed Ring, afforded an occasion for drawing the party lines for the first time in the Assembly today. The Senate bill was concurred in by a vote of eighty-four to seventeen—all the Reform Democrats present voting with the Republicans.

THE GRAND JURY BILL.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Judiciary Committee, this morning, reported favorably the bill introduced last week by Mr. HAMLIN, legalizing the extension of the term of the November Grand Jury. The bill as reported has an amendment, offered by Mr. TILDEN, construing the act of 1862 so as to authorize any further extensions of the term of the jury that may be thought advisable. The bill will probably pass without much opposition, although there are many who profess to doubt its constitutionality. S.

The Committee of Seventy and the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Ex-Congressman WHEELER, of the Committee of Seventy, arrived here today, as the representative of that Committee in Albany until the Reform bills now being prepared in New-York shall be ready for presentation to the Legislature. It was quite time that the Committee of Seventy had some one here authorized to speak for them, for they have suffered not a little in the estimation of members from the general belief that certain bills heretofore presented emanated from them, or at least were sanctioned by them. Mr. WHEELER says that the Committee of Seventy is not responsible for any bill thus far presented to the Legislature; that the first bill they propose to offer will be the draft of a new charter for the City of New-York, which will be ready by the middle of next week. They will present it as the fruit of long and laborious examination and discussion, and will ask for it the candid consideration of the Legislature. The idea which has obtained considerable prevalence, how that Committee of Seventy desire or expect to "run this Legislature," he says is entirely erroneous. They only ask that the Legislature proposed by them shall be judged on its merits; and shall be subject to such amendments and improvements as the wisdom of the Legislature shall deem proper. Mr. WHEELER's representations have had a good effect upon members and the stock of the Committee of Seventy has risen fifty per cent. in the estimation of the Albany Solons, since his arrival. There are said to be not less than half a dozen charters for New-York in the course of preparation, and the chief danger would appear to be in the fierce competition that is likely to arise among the champions of the different schemes, and which may possibly result in defeating them all. The main objective point of the authors of some of the schemes will be to create such confusion and rivalry as will prevent the passage of any charter, and leave the City Government substantially as it is at present. Besides the Committee of Seventy's charter, there will be one presented by the Tammany Republicans, by the Regular Republicans, another by the Apollo Hall Democracy, another by the Waterbury Democracy, and still another, it is said, by PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association. With all these rival schemes of municipal government in active competition for legislative favor, and with the Governor's veto hanging as a shadow over each, the prospect of passing any charter that will be satisfactory to the people of New-York is believed by many as exceedingly dubious. The Committee on Privileges and Elections met today, and voted to invite HENRY L. CLINTON to appear before them to argue the points made by TOM FIELDS yesterday, that he could not be expelled for acts committed while a member of last year's Legislature, such acts being known to the constituents who re-elected him.

A bill is being prepared here for the relief of the employes of the New-York City Government, who complain that they have been unable to get their salaries for the last five months. It is also rumored that the Greeley Republicans in New-York are busily engaged drafting a charter for the City, which they propose to put in competition with the charter to be sent up here by the Committee of Seventy. The Greeley charter is said to be mainly an amended patch-work of the present charter, and is designed to retain in office such Tammany Republicans as now hold places by favor of the Ring, and to provide for an increase of their share of municipal patronage. HANK SMITH is here looking after his interests as Police Commissioner, and hopes to be continued in office under the new charter. Mr. VAN NORT is also here to protect himself against adverse legislation as Commissioner of Public Works. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Messrs. AMES, ALLEN, and LORD were appointed a committee to investigate the charges in the New-York Tribune against Senator JAMES WOOD, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, the act conferring powers upon the Controller of New-York City was recommitted for amendment to the Senators from that City.

Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill regulating contracts for local improvements in the City of New-York, and assessments for the same. It authorizes the Controller to settle all claims for work done, when he is satisfied by proper and legal certificates that the work has been faithfully done.

THE WARDENS OF THE PORT.

Mr. BENEDICT presented a memorial, accompanied by a bill, amending the act organizing wardens of the Port of New-York. It provides against interference in the direction of property adverse to the wishes of the owners or their representatives, where present, and that wardens shall only exercise their duties in respect to such property so represented upon the application of the parties in interest.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to incorporate the Underground Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to construct subways for a railway in the City of New-York, and for other purposes. It incorporates Andrew Gilsey, Augustus Schell, Henry Bergh, G. P. Lowry, Charles Creary, William R. Martin, O. Vandenburgh, N. B. Laban, John A. Livingston, James M. Taylor and J. C. Benedict, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The road starts at the Battery, and connects with the Hudson River Railway and Harlem Railway by branch. The bill then makes the usual provision for construction.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against placing the Erie Railway under the control of British monopoly.

Mr. JACOBS presented resolutions of the Brooklyn Reform Association relative to assessment and taxation in that city.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the law concerning limited partnerships; also confirming the orders of the General Sessions of the Peace, New-York, and continuing the term thereof.

On motion of Mr. LOUGHRAN, the bill legalizing the acts of ROBERT HILL, Justice of the Peace, of Kingston, Ulster County, was read and passed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. MACKAY, creating a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and conferring certain powers and duties. The bill names Cyrus Curtis, Hugh Gardner, Andrew Corrigan, Cyrus H. Loutrell and Joseph Blumenthal a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, with powers and duties exactly similar to those already passed by the present Commissioners.

INSURANCE.

Mr. MOULTON offered the following:

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor, in his recent Message to the Legislature, has made the following recommendation: "The people cannot be too fully awakened to the dangers inseparable from the growth of monied powers in this country. Whether wielded by individuals or corporations, it makes itself felt everywhere in our politics, and aims to control, and too often does control, legislation in the Federal and State capitals. We cannot directly strike at it in other States or at Washington, but we can begin at the capital of our own State, and set an example to others. There is a popular belief that much of the important legislation in past years has been influenced by the direct use of money. This belief is so general and widespread that it is due to the people that there should be a prompt and thorough legislative inquiry to ascertain whether it is well-founded. If it be so, guilty men should be brought to justice under existing laws, if that is possible; if not, then proper laws should be passed to meet those cases which may hereafter arise. The people will be slow to obey laws which they believe are enacted by a corrupt Legislature. Their demand today is not for Municipal reform only, but for reform in every department of Government, State and Federal, in which abuses may be shown to exist. Authority, whether legislative or executive, to be cheerfully obeyed, must be respected and honored;" and,

Whereas, Various charges have been made in the daily insurance press and otherwise, that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has been, during his official term, and still is, receiving fees and perquisites for his own personal use and emolument, which should by law be paid into the State Treasury, particularly the one-fifth of one per cent. chargeable to insurance companies in the transfer or withdrawal of securities under the supply bill of 1870, chapter —, and it has been chargeable that inordinate and illegal fees have been collected by the Superintendent for making special and other examinations of insurance companies in this and other States, and that money has been raised in large amounts in order to pass alterations of the insurance laws, conferring additional powers upon the Superintendent in the appointment and selection of receivers and otherwise, and that other irregularities have occurred and still exist in the administration of said Insurance Department; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Insurance be and is hereby authorized, empowered and required to inquire into, investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of said charges and any others relating to the Insurance Department in any respect, that the said Committee be and is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. JACOBS moved to amend the resolution so that the Committee shall incur no expense to the State except for the service of legal processes. Agreed to. The resolution was then adopted.

THE BUFFALO CHARTER.

The bill repealing the charter of Buffalo, passed last session, coming from the Senate, Mr. ALBERGER moved a suspension of the rules, and that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, which, after debate, was carried.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, reported progress, and then the bill was ordered to a third reading, and on further motion, put on its final passage and passed.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington.

The Convention to be Held in Philadelphia June 5.

Issue of the Official Call—Federal Office-Holders Requested to Abstain from the Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The meeting of the Republican National Committee today was largely attended, there being only some seven or eight absentees out of the entire number. The most notable case of absenteeism was Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was not present, either in person or by proxy. The feeling was very harmonious, and the selection of the place and the day was readily made. A very strong effort will be made to push the work of Congress so that a final adjournment may be had before the Convention meets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Republican National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868, met in the Ebbitt House, in this city, today, to fix the place for holding the next National Convention. The following are the names of the Committee, including proxies:

Alabama, James P. Stow; Arkansas, B. F. Rice; California, George C. Graham; Colorado, J. B. Chaffee; Connecticut, H. H. Starkweather; Dakota, Gov. Newton Edmunds; Delaware, Howard M. Jenkins; District of Columbia, Savies J. Bowen; Florida, T. W. Osborne; Georgia, John H. Cauldwell; Idaho, J. C. Henley; Illinois, C. B. Farwell; Indiana, John Osburn; Iowa, Josiah Tracey; Kansas, S. C. Pomeroy; Kentucky, Allen A. Burton; Louisiana, M. H. Southworth; Maryland, Charles C. Fulton; Massachusetts, W. Claflin; Michigan, Z. Chandler; Minnesota, J. T. Axvills; Mississippi, A. C. Fisk; Missouri, John B. Clarke; Montana, Lester S. Wilson; Nebraska, E. B. Taylor; New-Hampshire, William E. Chandler; New-Jersey, James Gopsill; New-York, Horace Greeley; North Carolina, William Sloan; Ohio, B. R. Cowen; Oregon, H. W. Corbett; Pennsylvania, William H. Kemble; Rhode Island, L. B. Friese; South Carolina, L. C. Carpenter; Tennessee, Horace Maynard; Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Vermont, Luke P. Poland; Virginia, Franklin Stearns; West Virginia, John R. Hubbard; Wisconsin, David Atwood.

On calling the roll thirty members answered to their names.

Mr. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, the President, called the Committee to order.

Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary, said there were delegations present from several localities, representing cities, desiring that the Convention should be held in such city. He also recommended that the Committee hold a private session from which everybody should be excluded except the agent of the Associated Press. The various delegations could then be heard separately upon their claims. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, a Committee was ordered to be appointed to report a call for a Republican National Convention. Whereupon the Chair appointed as such Committee the following: Senator RICE, of Arkansas; Senator POMEROY, of Kansas; WILLIAM SLOAN, of North Carolina; Mr. COBURN, of Indiana; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; Mr. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, and C. C. FULTON, of Maryland.

Senator NYE was substituted on the Executive Committee in place of Minister DELONG, absent in Japan.

Mr. POMEROY moved that the Convention be held on the first Wednesday in June.

Mr. CORBETT moved an amendment that it be the last Wednesday in May.

Mr. RICE presumed that Congress would adjourn on the third Monday in May, and therefore he was in favor of holding the Convention soon thereafter.

Mr. SNOW, of Alabama, suggested the 23d of May, which amendment Mr. CORBETT accepted.

After a general exchange of opinions, the first Wednesday in June was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 6.

On motion of Senator CHANDLER, the vote was made unanimous.

The Executive Committee then decided to hear what the several cities have to say as to holding the Convention.

The Committee adjourned to the large parlor of the hotel where the delegates were assembled. The Chairman said propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Dr. LORING said Massachusetts would be generous in her hospitality, and Boston would offer additional inducements.

Mr. WETHERILL presented the claims of Philadelphia, which needed political stimulus. Pennsylvania gave twenty-six electoral votes, which should be secured for the Republicans. The Academy of Music could be secured, and the hotel-keepers would not be exorbitant.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, represented Cincinnati, which was entitled to the Convention as a matter of fairness, beside, it was centrally located, which was important.

Gen. CHIPMAN wrote to suggest Washington, and promised a wigwam, and Ex-Mayor BOWEN seconded the recommendation.

Mr. BURTON spoke of Louisville, and offered every facility.

The Executive Committee then returned to their room, when, on motion of Senator POMEROY, they proceeded to vote by ballot for the place for holding the Convention. The result was—Philadelphia 13, Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2, Boston 3, Louisville 2, Washington 1.

On motion of Representative COBURN, the vote was declared unanimous.

Mr. GORHAM, of California, offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that any test for civil offices in the United States, which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education, would be a violation of the rights of the great majority of the American people who have received a common-school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children a degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of fitness for public station, yet we deem the exclusion of Democrats from office by Republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government, and that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligations assumed by those who consent to become candidates of the Republican Party for public office.

Upon the reassembling of the Committee, the resolutions were withdrawn, Mr. GORHAM stating that while it was evident they expressed the sentiments of the Committee, it was the general desire that the subject should be left for the future.

The Committee then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2½ o'clock the Committee appointed to frame the call reported the following, which, after slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to:

National Union Republican Convention: We, the undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a Convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates. In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed. Public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution. The privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican Party stands pledged to correct all abuses, and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the cooperation of all the citizens of the United States.

The names of the members of the Committee present were authorized to be appended to the above call, and those of absent members obtained before it shall be officially published.

Mr. FULTON proposed the following resolution: That, in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this Committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the General Government, the propriety of abstaining from, seeking, or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention. Some of the members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, and yielding to their request, Mr. FULTON withdrew it. The Executive Committee then, on motion of Senator POMEROY, adjourned *sine die*.

LOUISIANA.

The Latest Aspect of the Situation—Gov. Warmoth Thanks Gen. Emory for His Efficient Service in Keeping the Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—There is comparative quiet today. After the Carterites fled to the Custom-house, the Warmoth Police, as did also their commander, performed the same feat as was performed by a certain French King—marched up the hill and then marched down again. The Warmoth Legislature has been reinforced by the attendance of some of the Carter absentees today in the House of Representatives, but no proceedings of especial importance took place. In the Senate, as usual, there was no quorum. This morning an extraordinary scene took place in the First District or Criminal Court, before Judge E. A. ABELL. It appears that the Grand Jury came into Court, and after retiring to their room the Judge sent for them, and had them escorted into the Court-room. He then ordered the translator of the Court to read an article from the *National Republican*, with a bombastic heading, of "Terror; Major T. Morris Chester Assaulted and Shot; Pinchback's Thugs; Success Through Blood." After the reading of the article, he asked the foreman, Mr. GEORGE W. PRATT, if the Grand Jury had taken any action in the matter, to which Mr. PRATT replied they had not. Mr. PRATT was again asked if the Grand Jury had taken any action in regard to the killing of WHEYLAND, and the reply was that they had, and subpoenas had already been issued for the witnesses this morning. Judge ABELL then read a letter from a prominent member of the bar, in which the writer stated that the Grand Jury had been packed or manipulated by Gov. WARMOTH. The Judge then discharged the Grand Jury, having sufficient reason to believe that they failed to do their duty, that while not at all inquiring in the dastardly assassination of Major CHESTER, they, with a most astonishing celerity went into the Wheyland homicide. The Judge at the same time issued a capias for the arrest of all the parties charged with the Chester shooting and assault. Three State Senators are included in the charge. There was great excitement in Court, prominent members of the Bar being present, and their opinion in general indorsed the action of the Court in discharging the Grand Jury. This Chester case was published in your issue of the 8th instant, and is the one referred to in my dispatch of the same date. The *Republican*, WARMOTH's organ, is out in an extra, this evening, in a tremendous rage at the action of Judge ABELL, and threatens investigation and impeachment of the Judge by the Legislature. Gov. WARMOTH has sent the following letter to Gen. EMORY:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1872.

GENERAL: Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think danger of riot or tumult has about passed. I write to say that I think by tomorrow at 12 o'clock you can safely withdraw your troops to the barracks. I cannot let the opportunity pass to thank you and your troops for your prompt and efficient services in the interests of peace and order during the past ten days, and to assure you of my highest consideration and regard for your prompt and efficient services in the interests of peace and order during the past ten days, and to assure you of my highest consideration and regard for yourself. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

To Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Senator WEST has sent a grandiloquent congratulatory dispatch to Gov. WARMOTH, but not a word of thanks to President GRANT, for his course in relation to the recent troubles. The closing sentence is:

"Say to Gen. EMORY that he has given to history another evidence of his patriotism and judgment."

The Citizens' Committee have met this evening again, and, after discussing the state of affairs are unable to decide what course should be pursued under present emergencies.

A petition has been prepared and has been extensively signed by members of the Bar of this city to the Attorney-General of the United States, requesting his aid in influencing the President to declare martial law. It will be forwarded to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—7 P. M.—The barometer has remained highest with pleasant weather, as on Wednesday afternoon, in the Southern and Gulf States, but the pressure has steadily diminished. An area of low barometer has passed from Dacota eastward to Lake Ontario, with south-west winds on the lower lakes, and threatening weather very generally over all the lakes. The pressure continues low at the Rocky Mountain stations, with cloudy weather. The temperature has risen decidedly from Michigan to the East Atlantic coast. North-east winds and light rain have been reported from the West. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati, and rises at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue low at the Rocky Mountain stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather; an area of rising barometer, with clearing weather, extend from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers eastward to the Atlantic and the Hudson River; the low barometer on Lake Ontario move eastward over New-England to-night, with threatening weather and light rain, especially on the Atlantic coast; southerly winds increase tonight on the East Atlantic, veering on Friday to the west, with clearing weather; brisk southwest winds, veering to north-west, prevail on Lake Erie and Ontario to-night, and to a less extent on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY.

The frost of the early morning of yesterday was followed from 8 o'clock to 8½ by a dense fog. The day was mild for the season. The thermometer indicated at 3 A. M., 31°; 11 A. M., 38°; 2 P. M., 42°; 9½ P. M., 38°. Barometer, 30.15, 30.15, 30.15, 30.15. Corresponding date last year, 29°, 31°, 32°, 34°.

"The Rules of the Assembly."

From the *Albany Times*, Dec. 9.

Our editorial article under this head in Saturday's issue was based upon the current newspaper report of the form of Mr. HAWKINS' motion, which was represented to be a motion "to suspend the order of business," &c., and upon that statement our argument is conceded to have been correct. But we are now assured that Mr. HAWKINS' motion was made in the regular order of motions and resolutions, and in proof of this we are favored with the following certified transcript from the journal of the House:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1872.

Under the order of business "motions and resolutions," Mr. HAWKINS moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill entitled "An act to confirm orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, continuing the last November term thereof," and that said bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD raised the point of order that, under the rules, no bill can be considered in Committee of the Whole until it has regularly passed through the hands of a Standing Committee and they report thereon. Mr. Speaker ruled the point of order not well taken. Pending the question on the motion of Mr. HAWKINS, on motion of Mr. SMITH, at 11:35 the house adjourned. A correct transcript from the journal of the Assembly of Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

C. W. UNDERWOOD, Clerk.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

The Flight of Cespedes Discredited in Cuba.

Disgraceful Legislative Troubles in New-Orleans.

Gossip About Congress—Gen. Halleck's Obsequies—Fire-Damp Explosion in a Welsh Colliery.

CUBA.

Explanation of New-York Editorials on Cuban Affairs—Cespedes.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—All the Havana journals this evening publish the following:

"The Cuban Junta pays monthly $2,000 to a Madrid journalist to write in a disguised manner in favor of Cuban independence. The telegrams published in the American journals are either forged in New-York or sent by AZCARATE from Madrid. A former Havana correspondent of a New-York journal will manufacture letters there to create the impression that the insurrection has partisans among the Spaniards here, and to allay suspicions regarding the real author. The articles published in the New-York journals as editorials, favoring the insurgents, are written by the insurgents, who pay a third above the usual advertising rates, in order that the articles shall not appear as advertisements, because they understand the discredit under which they would be held."

The journals here make no comment, and state they received the above information from an entirely reliable source. Gen. FERRER-MORA, successor to SEGUNDO CABO CRESPO, arrived here yesterday. Nothing has been received from the Press agents throughout the entire island in answer to diligent inquiries regarding the alleged flight of President CESPEDES.

NEW-MEXICO.

Extraordinary Legislative Troubles—How a Bold Minority Sought to Seize Power.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 10.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives ordered the lobbies to be cleared, today, and the Sergeant-at-Arms called on the Sheriff for aid, which was refused. The Speaker then adjourned the House to 10 o'clock today. The minority Democrats remained in session, elected a Speaker, admitted Democratic members in place of expelled or deceased Republicans. They next arrested Speaker RUDOLPH and two Republicans, holding them prisoners. The Supreme Court ordered the production of these gentlemen, and gave the Democrats twenty-four hours to answer. Mr. RUDOLPH has called on Gen. GRANGER for military to clear the lobbies of the mob. The action of the Democratic minority has been lawless and disorderly in the extreme, and they have endeavored to bully and intimidate the majority by threats of personal violence. The Republicans are firm and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists, and both parties are armed. The daily *New-Mexican* (Republican) charges Postmaster SULLIVAN, the editor of the *Daily Post*, and Secretary WINTERS with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the Legislature for some days past. The *Post* characterizes the statement made by the *New-Mexican* as false and malicious. Secretary WINTERS refused to recognize the new organization made by the Democrats after Speaker RUDOLPH and the Republicans left today, and refused to swear in members at their request. He took this action upon the advice of Mr. SULLIVAN. Their opposition to Judge PALEN has been open, and their reasons have been published daily, but neither sympathize with any movement in opposition to the Republican Party. The *Post* is the most radical paper in the Territory, and an uncompromising supporter of the Administration of President GRANT.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Effects of Mr. Conkling's Speech—A Spicy Religious Debate in the House—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. CONKLING's speech today, of which announcement has been made, was one of the ablest of the many masterly orations made by him in the Senate. It was listened to with marked attention by a full Senate Chamber and well-filled galleries. A portion of the speech was devoted to an exceedingly strong argument against the one-term principle, based on a consideration of merits solely, and another portion was fittingly bestowed upon an exposition of the political emergency which had caused the introduction of the resolution at the time. He showed pretty clearly that the country would want some more serious reason for making an amendment to the Constitution than the personal grievances of the Senator from Massachusetts. The discussion thus opened will no doubt be prolonged for months, and upon the one-term principle the principal political and campaigning speeches of the session are likely to be made. Several speeches upon both sides are already prepared or preparing. The degree of esteem in which the two Senators from New-York are held here was well illustrated by the marked contrast in the attention paid to the speeches of Mr. FENTON last Monday, and Mr. CONKLING's today. Mr. SUMNER was very indignant at what he termed the insinuations and innuendoes of the Senator from New-York, and declared that he would never notice them. He replied to the arguments of Mr. CONKLING by quoting BEN WADE in favor of his amendment, whose opinion he seemed to think worth more than any arguments.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Most of the morning hour in the Senate was taken up by a discussion on the proposition to concur with the House in making an appropriation to make good the deficiency in the expenses of the Kuklux Committee. Mr. THURMAN complained of the Committee for not stopping the investigation when the money appropriated had all been expended. GARRETT DAVIS assigned as a reason why the appropriation should not be made, his oft-repeated maledictions on the Reconstruction law. The Senate voted to concur with the House.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will give a hearing to-morrow morning to the women who are conducting the Woman Suffrage Convention here, who will report before the Senate Committee the effort before the House Committee last year to secure an admission of their right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment. These women wanted the Committee to have the hearing in the Senate Chamber, and admit the public; but it was decided that there was nothing in the occasion to warrant so great a departure from the usual custom, so the hopes of WOODHULL & CO. to try their vocal powers in the Senate Chamber will be deferred for some time longer.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The leaven of the civil service is working actively in political circles, and, as might have been expected, is evolving a most vigorous opposition even in quarters where it was not expected—among men who deem the scheme impracticable. It is doubtful if the proposition will be strong enough in Congress to give the President the appropriation for the Advisory Board which he has asked for. Much will depend upon the course of the Democrats, who will act not according to their convictions upon this subject, but whichever way will disgrace and embarrass the Administration most. In the meantime the President is adjusting the system as rapidly as possible, and to avoid the embarrassment pending the preparation of the grouping of offices, and the rules for examinations, the following rule was today promulgated providing for temporary appointments:

Fourteenth—Pending the completion of the methods of investigation and examination contemplated by these rules, nothing in them shall prevent the appointment, designation or employment without examination, except as already provided by law, of persons temporarily to all vacancies when it shall appear that the necessities of the public service demand that such vacancies be immediately filled, but such appointments, (except when made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,) designations or employments shall terminate as soon as the details of investigation and examination for filling such vacancies have been completed by the Advisory Board.

THE FUNDING OF THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Ways and Means Committee today for the purpose of responding to the inquiry which that Committee is pursuing under the resolution of Mr. COX, of December last, as to whether the funding of the loan thus far has or has not produced an increase of the debt. The Secretary explained in detail the operation of funding thus far, and convinced the Committee that there had been no such increase of the debt as was prohibited in contemplation of the law. He further explained that the very language of the law contemplated precisely the thing which happened when the five per cents were put out, and the six per cents taken in. Ninety days' notice before redemption is required to be given by the law, and it makes no difference what amount of coin the Secretary may have on hand with which to redeem, he cannot stop interest except as the law provides. It is altogether likely that, so far as the matter of interest is concerned, it will be nearly equalized by the failure of the called bonds to come in promptly. Though interest ceased Dec. 1 on one hundred millions, from twelve to fifteen millions are yet outstanding.

THE FISHERIES.

Gen. BANKS will report to-morrow House Bill No. 488 to carry into effect the treaty provisions in respect to the fisheries. Gen. BUTLER has given Gen. BANKS formal notice that he will oppose the bill, and one of the Democratic members of the Committee says that a very decided opposition may be expected from his side of the House. The Committee anticipate that it will be under discussion for two or three weeks, but are confident of its final passage. In its present shape they propose by recommending certain auxiliary legislation to abundantly satisfy the fishermen with the disposal of their interests. The main proposition of this kind thus far considered is to create by statute drawbacks upon the imported materials for ship-building. They have information that the opposition of fishermen on the subject of bounties has been greatly exaggerated.

A SPICY RELIGIOUS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The time of the House today was mainly occupied with the funeral ceremonies of ROGER WILLIAMS. Mr. EAMES delivered an eloquent eulogy in connection with the joint resolution accepting the statue recently presented by Rhode Island. Gen. BANKS objected to the estimate which Mr. EAMES put upon the religious intolerance of the Massachusetts Puritans, and defended them so eloquently that he drew nearly all the House in a compact circle around him. Mr. COX wittily defended Rhode Island and her founder, and reflected upon the colonial forefathers of Massachusetts in a way that called from Gen. BUTLER a defense of the Puritans and their religious tenets, which was received with equal warmth. So much religion does not often find vent on the floor of the House, and a spicier debate has not been heard this session.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Mr. DAWES' resolution asking for a select committee to look into the Louisiana troubles went over on the objection of Mr. KERR. It is, therefore, through no fault of the Republicans that that matter must wait.

Dispatche to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

James F. Leggatt, of Kansas, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Horace H. Harrison, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; First Lieutenant George W. Chelson to be Captain; Second Lieutenants H. S. Weeks, John M. K. Davis, A. M. Raphael and D. B. Wilson to be First Lieutenants.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today made the following confirmations:

John C. Hillman, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Assessors of Internal Revenue—H. M. Taylor, Third District of Texas, vice Moore, removed; John Hogan, Third District of Louisiana, vice Hardy, removed; John A. Place, Twenty-third District of New-York, vice Wheeler, removed. Collectors of Internal Revenue—James F. Deven, Fourth District of Georgia; R. F. Bell, Second District of Georgia. Postmasters—Adam Hawkins, Rochester, Minn.; David W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; Prosper Carroll, White Water, Wis.; A. J. McCoy, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Henry Roberts, Providence, Penn.; Miss L. R. Randall, Oxford, Miss.; David K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis.; Jonah D. Treat, Elko, Nevada, and a large number of First and Second Lieutenants in the regular army.

Fire Damp Explosion in a Welsh Mine—Great Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A terrible fire damp explosion occurred yesterday in the Oakward colliery, Wales, and all of the miners have probably perished. Eleven have been taken out dead, and search is being made for more missing. Flames broke out at the explosion and destroyed all the buildings and machinery.

Programme for the Obsequies of Major-Gen. Halleck at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Gen. HALLECK's funeral takes place at Christ Church, Episcopal, in this city, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next. The military escort will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, ranking officer of the Military Division of the South. The escort will be composed of portions of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Fourth and Sixteenth infantry, with the band of the Seventh Cavalry. Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge Wm. B. Belknap, Mayor John A. Carpenter and Capt. Z. M. Sherley will be among the pall-bearers. In addition to the family, the following officers have been selected as principal mourners by Mrs. HALLECK's wish: Cols. Scott, Lyford and Taylor, Gens. Cullum, Fry, Baird and McFerran, Surgeon Milhau and Lieut. Barden, who all are or have been members of Gen. HALLECK's personal or general staff.

Cable Brevities.

Viscount PARKER has been declared a bankrupt.

Admiral INGLEFIELD, the recently appointed naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is on his way here.

A remonstrance from 800 Paris manufacturers has been sent to the French Assembly against increased duties on raw cotton or silk.

The *Journal* of Paris praises the American people for their liberal donations of food, clothing and money to the war sufferers of France.

Very little opposition is made in the Paris Chamber of Commerce against the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER, the French Minister of Finance, will, in two weeks, pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity.

The representative of Great Britain has delivered to the Emperor of Germany the memorandum of the British Government relative to the San Juan boundary question.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the Crown to the increase of discontent in the Empire from misgovernment, and opposes an increase of taxation for military purposes.

Mr. MILBANK, M. P. for North Yorkshire, has denounced the course of Sir CHARLES DILKE, promising to call on him to repeat in Parliament his declarations in regard to the Crown and the Government.

The United States squadron, consisting of the *Wabash, Shenandoah, Wachusett, Plymouth, Brooklyn* and *Juniata*, is in the harbor of Nice. Commodore ALDEN is in command, having succeeded Rear-Admiral BOGGS.

CONGRESS.

The Presidential One-Term Question in the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Conkling on Sumner's Resolution.

Inquiry into the Motives Prompting the Proposition.

The Movement Intended Only to Affect President Grant.

A Full Consideration of the Main Arguments in Its Favor.

Hurried Impromptu Response from Senator Sumner.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a large number of petitions from several of the States, for the reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis, and especially for the repeal of the protective duties on iron, coal and salt. The petitions, he said, were signed by about 7,000 of the leading men of the State from which they came. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. HAMLIN, of Maine, WILSON, of Massachusetts, and SCHURZ, of Missouri, presented similar petitions.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of the Radical Reform Club of Philadelphia for woman suffrage; also, petitions of colored citizens for the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, appropriating $27,845 additional for the expenses of the Kuklux Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, seized the opportunity to denounce the whole work of reconstruction, and charged the Kuklux outrages and all the disturbances in the Southern States upon the interference of the Federal Government in their affairs. The bill was then passed.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

Mr. CONKLING called up the resolution introduced by Mr. SUMNER, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit service as President of the United States to a single term, and proceeded to submit some remarks thereon.

He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have entered an era of reform—a change has been made in the civil service. It will, I trust, be real and useful. It will be vain if it does not cure the chief evils it is meant to remedy. Place-hunting is one of the great industries of the nation—it is almost a mania. Public employment is set above private occupation, and this, though for the honest and the competent, public employment is the poorest field of American exertion. Public agents and representatives have been hindered in their duties, and their time taxed, by applicants for for office. In this way their usefulness has been impaired, and they have been much belied, too, by those who cannot understand that any man or anything is honest, and who feel robbed whenever an appointment is made without, in some way, paying toll to them. The President has been made the object of gross assault because he would not yield to demands sometimes sordid and vile, touching "patronage;" and the purest public administrator has been exposed to suspicion of abusing the appointing power for personal ends. These evils, among others, have cursed the public service, and the proposed change is not worth trying unless it goes far to uproot them. The very first step in the new plan is to divorce appointments from patronage and favoritism. The head and front of the change is to make the bestowal of place no longer hinge on the will of the appointing power. In other words, we are about to try the withdrawal of political patronage from politics. The first effect and chief merit claimed for this is that nominations and elections by the people will not be helped or hurt by hopes or fears of the gain or loss of place. In the presence of this transition, and facing it on the threshold, a motion is made to amend the Constitution so as to forbid re-elections to the Presidency. We are told that the amendment belongs to the reform—that without the amendment the reform is nothing. The amendment is designed to do away with an alleged wrong of the old system of appointments, and we are told that in dismissing the old system itself, and founding a new and different system, we must also change the Constitution, in order to get rid of a peril to which the old system was open, but which the new system is specially designed to remove. Under usages and regulations of the past, the President, it is said, might aid his re-election by the bad use of patronage,—this is the argument; and now, when we are in the act of shutting out, or fencing in, patronage, so that it cannot be thus used, we are asked to say that the President never shall be re-elected at all. We are in the act of providing that Presidents shall not be re-elected by bad means, and we are told that as part of the same act we must provide that Presidents shall not be re-elected by good means. We are in the act of rooting out the great alleged evil of re-eligibility to second Presidential terms, when we are told that we must not leave re-eligibility standing in the Constitution, even after its alleged evil has been taken away. We are about stripping a thing of the one standing objection to it, and we are told that the thing itself must not exist after the objection is gone. This seems very odd. A common mind goes it all the other way.

To me, the two things seem not only distinct, but opposite. They seem not to belong together at all. They seem to contradict each other. If we were engaged in preserving the present system of appointments, I could see the fitness and the use of removing dangers, real or supposed, belonging to that system. But when we are bringing in a new system, I do not see the need of a constitutional anathema aimed at departing evils. Abuses banished with the old system, and superseded and prevented by the new, would seem hardly to require further action, certainly not to require action warring on reason in other respects. It may be urged that in spite of the change just begun, a remnant of patronage will still remain. This is true; but to deny that the new measures will shield the great body of the public service, is to discredit and desert reform in advance, and to brand it as a failure. Again, it seems like a blow in the face of civil service reform to eject a man from office merely because he has held it four years. "Removals only for cause;" "tenures depending on good behavior;" "retaining in place those who do their duty"—these are the trite and favorite catch-words of civil service reform. Yet here comes a scheme to fix a constitutional bar sinister upon an officer because he has been an officer four years, and because he has won such public confidence that you can get rid of him only by imposing a legal disability. For these reasons, omitting others, the proposed alteration of the Constitution

seems quite uncalled for now. It seems so uncalled for that we pause to ask why it is here. A Presidential canvass is upon us, and the dominant party is likely to support for re-election the present Chief Magistrate. Does this fact throw any light upon the portentous preamble, and the solemn resolution before us? He must be blind, indeed, who does not see in this proposed amendment, a device, a make-weight, an expedient, to affect the re-election of President GRANT. Ostrich-like, it buries its head, but ostrich-like, it is big with exposure. It wears a veil of preamble, and a fig-leaf of benevolent postponement. It tries to hide its real self under the words:

"This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1872."

Our attention was especially called to these words. What are they for? Why are they there? They pretend to give us respite, or reprieve.

One falls into reverie while considering whether most to admire the guilelessness or the skill, the ingenuousness or the ingenuity, which contrived such a mercy for the present. No ordinary forecast deserved the need of these deferring words. No common anxiety to abstain from thrusting at the present Executive, drove thus to trip the flying feet of a constitutional amendment. One only usually cautious, would never have gone to such considerate pains. The National Convention will issue in less than half a year, and the election in ten months, and most men, in their loose and careless habit, would not have stopped to think that a constitutional amendment which has made no progress in half a century, might suddenly escape from Congress now, and whirl through the Legislatures of three-quarters of all the States, within so short a time. Without such saving words, however, we might have been cast in a pit. Spreading like fire on a prairie, a furor for the amendment might have swept the country, and when the Convention was ready to nominate, and the people to elect, the candidate might have been found constitutionally dead. Thanks to the forethought of its distinguished mover, the amendment is ironclad against such a catastrophe. So far, all is well, but only so far. In spite of all this, in spite of the care of the scribe, in spite of the insight of the statesman and the foresight of the prophet, it is an electioneering document still. This was unavoidable, it was to be brought up before the election. The pith of the measure was the "one-term principle." That could not be left out or covered up. There was the rub, and there was the electioneering efficacy also. If the American people in Congress assembled, and in their respective States, now pronounce for the one-term dogma, how can they stultify themselves, and straightway trample on the dogma, by electing a President for a second term? Such will be the logic when the time comes. In spite, therefore, of the thoughtful provision that the amendment shall not take effect before the people can turn round, it does after all take full effect upon the present canvass. Indeed it is almost a pity that the postponing clause was put in at all—it only rouses suspicion that it was inserted just to throw dust in the people's eyes, and impose on somebody. Worldly minds will believe that gravely putting off the time when the amendment shall take effect, till after a date, before which no one could expect a wise amendment to be ratified, was only a fit way to avoid the affair of the appearance of personality, in order to gain for it a more unsuspecting hearing.

Worldly minds will reason that if the real object was to produce no effect on the approaching elections, but only on subsequent elections, the whole purpose would have been attained by deferring the adoption of the amendment till the next session of Congress. The Senator from Massachusetts has been elected and re-elected three times in succession to the Senate for six years each time. During his repeated terms there has been but one occasion before this when the proposition he now brings forward could not have been considered on its merits, without even the appearance of being aimed at any individual. When Mr. LINCOLN's second nomination was approaching such a proposition, had that time been selected for it, would no doubt have been construed as aimed at him. Excepting on that occasion, a year could hardly be found during the last thirty-nine years, when the proposition might not have been canvassed without reflecting upon any one. From JACKSON to LINCOLN, another party, except in one case, has renominated a President, or seriously thought of doing it. Which one could have been canvassed without personality during the present Administration, at any time before antagonisms cropped out, and before public sentiment had ripened in favor of conferring a second term upon the present Executive. But it has been held back, and now, having been heralded for weeks, and called "the pet child of the Senator," it is brought into a political canvass. The fact that it is so brought, implies that urgent reasons prompt it. Is it designed to carry to the country the idea that special objections to a re-election, objections to every other President, exist in his case? Is it meant to create the impression that embroiled affairs have been specially prostituted of late, or is it deemed necessary to resort to means so unusual to defeat a candidate who cannot be defeated otherwise? The country will construe the proceeding with unerring discernment. The revolt of the candidate at whom this blow is levelled will derive encouragement from it. Desperate cases require desperate remedies and heroic treatment. After all the depths and shoals of calumny have been sounded, after falsehood and vulgarity have been poured out till greenness itself is tainted, after every weapon in the poisoned armory of rancor has been plied, after the resources of civilized and of savage warfare have been exhausted, what must be the hold of a candidate on the affections and respect of his countrymen, when the last chance of his overthrow is by constitutional amendment? He is not the first magistrate who has undergone persecution, in which hatred, jealousy and baffled intrigue, have mingled their gall in bitter cruelty. The penalties he pays have been paid by the fearless and the upright who have gone before him, and paid, as he pays them, for vindicating the independence and purity of his great office. Injustice is heaped on him, and on those who sustain him. To espouse him is to incur the vengeance and the libels of the most virulent newspapers in the land. Presses and demagogues vie with each other in assaults upon him; but this is the old story, and he is secure, as no predecessor for forty years has been secure, against detraction and defeat. Forty years ago, Washington and country rose with a higher din than we hear. Then, as now, a re-election was pending, and the President was the object of attack. Then, as now, both parties furnished the assailants. Then, as now, bitterness and injustice ruled the hour. Then giants dealt the blows, and stout were the bosoms of his buckler who could stand against them. Then, as now, the waves of party and of faction dashed against a soldier and a patriot, but the people believed in JACKSON, and the waves were shivered into spray.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, also, met with foul denunciation and envenomed defamation. Who has forgotten the attempts then made, and presses who assail the President now? But the man assailed, was again one in whom the people believed, and editors, politicians, and Senators were alike impotent. Compare the third year of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration with the closing year of Gen. GRANT'S Administration's third year, with this; compare the third year of any Administration since WASHINGTON'S, and in strength with the people, in usefulness and good results, in just deserts, and in the certainty of its approval by the nation, this century has seen no Administration so impregnable as this. Yet this time is chosen to launch an amendment to sandbag the people in choosing whom they please for President. I have been speaking of time and occasion. I would say something also of the merits of this measure without regard to time. There is food for thought in what it omits as much as in what it puts into words. It is suggestive where it is silent than where it speaks. It is a scheme to fetter the people permanently in their free choice of a single officer only, and that officer the only one, save the Vice-President, upon whom a whole people act. Before we come to the wisdom of this, a month ago we said of the propriety of Congress suggesting it, and suggesting nothing more. It is not proposed to say of Senators or Representatives that they shall not be chosen a second time. On the contrary, Senators and Representatives, while holding fast to their own re-eligibility, are to invite the people to disqualify somebody else, and that somebody, the man who may block the way to the one election to which Senators and Representatives are thought to aspire. The awkwardness of this, if it be awkward, should deter Congress from proposing an amendment, if there were no other way to get it before the country. But there is another way. Two states for constitutional amendments are provided. They may be initiated by Congress, but they need not be. Here are the words of article 5 of the Constitution of the United States:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution."

Here is one way; but there is another, as follows:

"Or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

In view of this alternative provision, vesting in the State Legislatures, equally with Congress, power and discretion in this behalf, it would seem that Congress is not the appropriate quarter for an amendment, sparing Senators and Representatives, but hitting the President. Such an amendment, proceeding from the States, would have a certain fitness and decorum, which cannot be imparted to it by those who cling to their own privileges of re-election, and who may themselves be Presidential aspirants. If anything the subject of second terms of office needs careful hauling, it was "decent to be covered." In the words of the Constitution, to propose amendments with that view, let us turn our thoughts inwardly. Let us try to see ourselves as others see us. Do not Senators, as well as Presidents, need to be delivered from temptation? May not Senators, as well as Presidents, be tempted to scheme and intrigue, and play the demagogue, to defame other departments of the Government, and neglect their duties, and employ patronage, and even worse means, all to secure a re-election, or a still higher place? Have not the aspirations of Senators to the Presidency been a fruitful source of mischief at other stages in our history? Have not passion and disorder, unseemly contentions, great agitation, sectional disturbance, and bad legislation, grown out of the ambition of members of one or the other House of Congress? The worst feuds in our politics have festered in Congress, and who dare say that these causes do not exist? Think of the wrong, the injustice, the false accusations and suspicions, the bad passions, the abuse of public interest, the needless, hurtful agitations, which would not have been if Senators and Representatives could never have been candidates for the Presidency, or candidates for re-election. History speaks, no uncertain voice in this matter; and if the Senate has been well said to be the sleep-cot the nurseries of Presidential hopes. Hecatombs of candidates have been offered up here, but none have gone hence to the Presidential chair. I call the attention of friends around me to this fact.

Twice in a single decade, one who said a "nigger" could be elected President; it is much longer since a Senator could be elected President. Of all who have tried it, I think not one ever yet performed the feat of passing from this Chamber to the chair of State. Men have achieved nominations while in the Senate, like CLAY, CASS and DOUGLAS, but missed an election. The Constitution has not been in the way; the trouble has been with the power behind and above the Constitution, the people. I were my friends from Nevada, Vermont and Rhode Island that they must renounce the Senate and all its works, if they wish to be Presidents. Their staying will not prejudice them with me—I shall vote for them all the same; but there is a hot-house air in the Senate which breeds candidates for the Presidency, but makes them past bearing, and wills them off before they get their growth. The Senate breeds unhealthy candidates for the Presidency, but it breeds many lusty successful candidates for re-election to the Senate. Unless we amend the Constitution and prevent it, the time may come when scheming candidates will be breeded, candidates who would use legislation, who would clutch at anything, and stick at nothing, to re-elect themselves. Let us lay these things to heart, and not forget ourselves when talking about among the perils of second terms. The term of Senators is six years—that of President but four. A Senator renders account to the Legislature of but a single State, the President answers to the whole people. The Executive chair holds but one person—Senators number scores. My experience counsels to aid the new-comer. The Senate, on the other hand, has many members, of whom only one-third go out at a time, and thus every new comer finds two-thirds of the body already versed in its affairs. If it be said that Senators and Representatives have not the appointing power, I reply that therein their case is unlike the President's. I answer that the distinction is without solid difference. Senators act upon nominations by the President, and Senators and Representatives, in respect of their States or districts, have a direct part in selections for office. These considerations find no place in the resolution now before us. Let us see what does find a place there. The project is, to propose to the people to imbed in the fundamental law, beyond their reach except by backward constitutional amendment, a rule aimed against themselves. The scheme is to narrow the circle from which the people may choose their Chief Magistrate. It is proposed to strike certain names from the list from which the President may be taken. Whom is it proposed to strike off? It is proposed to strike off those whose record, incapacity, ignorance, vice, treason, or alliance with foreign Powers or public enemies, would disgrace the Presidency or endanger the country? Not at all. If it were so proposed, the measure would be at least harmless. It might do good. Be it more, it would become an appeal to popular virtue and intelligence to presume that the majority would ever pick out for chief ruler a man of known gross unfitness. It might be said that if the rule of a majority be safe or tolerable at all, it can be trusted upon such a question, and it might be added that if one office needs the shield of the Constitution to protect it from the errors of the people, other offices should be sheltered also. But, be it more or less, it is not leveled at the unfit, nor at the doubtful, but at those most fit and most approved. Its aim and object is to exclude demonstrated fitness. Its visits only tried capacity.

In the name of civil service reform, we are asked to advise the nation to tie its hands against ever availing itself of the services of that citizen who, having once been chosen President, has acquitted himself so well as to prove the wisdom of his choice, and to convince his countrymen that he is still the best and safest guardian of the trust. We are to disable nobody but the one man, who, from time to time, may by actual trial be found most capable and acceptable. What would be thought of such a suggestion applied to the common affairs of life? Yet this is the meaning and effect of the amendment. It must be idle and inoperative as to all Presidents who do not successively commend themselves to the people. It could be a bar only to those who must be crippled by law to prevent their reaching the Presidency again. It is a disability to be imposed on the people. It abridges the nation's right to choose whom it will for President. It does more; it seeks out the particular man the people would choose, and says they shall not choose him. It seeks out no man whom the people would not choose; it could never, even by accident, visit any man whom the people would not choose. Its whole scope is to compel those to be left, who otherwise would be taken. For, madness such shackles might well be forged; they might be prudent for children, but it seems odd to try to put them on a free people, fit to govern themselves. When people or States hold out their hands and ask Congress to put such manacles on them, the work will go more bravely on. We are reminded that a political party, now no more, declared in favor of electing its candidates but once. This was a resolution in a party platform, made for a campaign. A revenue or a protective tariff, a national bank, a sub-treasury, the annexation of Texas, have, also, from time to time, supported the floating currents of party waves. Who ever thought of petrifying such things in the Constitution? Party platforms and party measures are fleeting and changing; political parties themselves dissolve; but the Constitution remains. We are referred to the Illinois and to come from the President being eligible to a second term. There are ill no doubt. It is the infirmity of earthly existence, that ingredients of evil mingle in everything. That evil can be found in a method or a process, proves little or nothing. The practical question is, can it be improved; and if not, is there so much good in it that it should be preserved despite the evil it may have?

Let us try the present question in this way. One argument is that the President will exert himself and devote his time during his first term to be re-elected, and therefore it should be made impossible for him to be re-elected. One criticism upon this argument, is, that it is no more true, relatively, of the one office at which it is aimed, than of others, and yet its application to them is denied. But there is an answer to the argument. The President will exert himself to be chosen a second time. How will he exert himself? Will he exert himself by neglecting and violating his duty? Why should he? Does the road to public favor lie in the direction of faithlessness in public trust? His is seen of all men, friends and foes; his acts and omissions are under the lenses of perpetual and hostile scrutiny. What, then, would seem to be his politic course, lifting no higher the motives of a Chief Magistrate emulous to continue in his place? Corruption wins not more man honestly. One would suppose that ambition, to be renewed, and the possibility of gratifying it, would be a high incentive, prompting softly and commanding exertion. The surest way to be President again is to be the best President. If this is so, how can the wish to exalt himself in public estimation depress his standard of action? How can it fail to be a spur to good endeavor? The truth of this argument lies deep in every human heart. Every soldier in the battle of life feels it. Be no lawyer, doctor, mechanic, or President, every man knows that doing well for those who employ him is the passport to confidence and promotion. The Christian scheme; human jurisprudence, and all doctrines of rewards and punishments, rest upon the truth that men are encouraged in good and deterred from evil by making their fate contingent on their conduct, and on the approval or disapproval of those whom they are to be judged. This one consideration entweighed in the old Constitutional Convention all the objections to a second term. Is each certainly to suggest a doubt whether the incentive afforded by the hope of re-election was more of evil than of good?

It is said again, that patronage will be wielded by Presidents to secure their re-election. There is less force in this now than heretofore, because of the incoming change in the civil service; but some patronage will remain, and that may be used unfairly. Let us examine this. Is it not the people to be trusted to find out the dishonest use of patronage, and to rebuke it? Is it not better to trust that those guilty of bad practices will be detected, than to condemn in advance, with one sweep, all Presidents, good and bad alike? Why not trust in the popular intelligence and honesty, and let each President be judged on his own merits? The stand taken in all cases alike, before trial? Beside, can you prevent a man's intriguing by saying that there is one thing he cannot reach? If the Executive cannot exert his power for himself in one respect, does it follow that he will not exert it for somebody else, or for himself in some other respect? Would the ex-President not have his wishes to be General of the armies, or Admiral of the Navy, or Chief-Justice, or Senator, afterward? Ex-Presidents have wanted lesser places; Ex-Presidents have been Representatives, and Justices of the Peace! What is to prevent intrigues and schemes with such objectives? It would interfere with candidates, if one could be chosen more than once himself, but each could wield his influence for the friend who had aided to bring about his election, with a promise, perhaps, of the succession. Each could contrive with the successor who would reward friends, punish enemies, promote policies, and make appointments in the interest of

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.		No.	
182	Sweet vs. Montgomery.	188	Conway vs. Lindsay.
180	Hankins vs. The Mayor.	179	Merkins vs. Thatcher.
148	Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.	173	Bryan vs. Schreyer.
184	Jones vs. Schmidt.	174	Russell vs. Kiner.
185	Mansfield Stone Co. vs. Kerr.	175	Hone vs. Meyer.
187	Alexander vs. Sennard.	176	Pearl River Nav. Bank vs. Gone.
186	Bennett vs. Waterbury.	139	Gates vs. Beebe.
178	Reynolds vs. Kelly.	137	Voorhees vs. The Mission of Sing Sing.
176	Engel vs. Duffy.	136	Demarest vs. Waterbury.
174	Pratt vs. Hubbard.	138	Dalmuth vs. Perthmed.
170	Nelson vs. The Hud. and R. R. Co.	139	Pierce vs. Church.
170	Rensing Mut. Assn. vs. The Mayor, etc.	131	Lockerby vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Co.
172	Kirchman vs. Leland.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.		No.	
943	Greenwell vs. Hewitt.	2146	Chapman vs. Clarke.
1181	Dunlap vs. Bradford.	2261	Wells vs. Forman.
1184	Sayre vs. Tilton.	2262	Same vs. Same.
1185	Same vs. Same.	2422	Ridley vs. Evans.
1186	Same vs. Same.	2426	Pascal vs. Chambers.
1187	Same vs. Same.	2427	Same vs. Same.
1188	Same vs. Same.	2428	Same vs. Same.
1189	Same vs. Same.		
1191	Hemming vs. Elkins.	2472	Hoppock vs. Doran.
1192	Knox vs. Thompson.	2476	Wilson vs. Tremper.
1193	Hoffman vs. Brown.	2487	Hoffman vs. Steinmetz.
1195	Tharnauer vs. Herman.	2488	Same vs. Same.
2113	Lowenstein vs. Mc. Govern.	2513	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lahrig.
2149	Hopkins vs. Middleton.	2525	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lashmeyer.
2147	Remsen vs. Dorsman.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 11 M.

No.		No.	
65	Morris vs. Maurice.	158	Gass vs. Brown.
151	King vs. Parrell.	163	Shepherd vs. Meira.
152	Stainlane vs. Wood.	165	Green vs. Fuller.
153	Pratherol vs. Stimell.	170	France vs. Irwin.
155	Marvin vs. Meyer.	172	Spelon vs. Schott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Set-down Causes.

No.		No.	
901	Bittinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	909	Bittinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
902	Bittinger vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.	911	Bittinger vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
903	Bittinger vs. Home Ins. Co.	882	Klein vs. Badenhop.
905	Eichner vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	1282	Townsend vs. Burr.
		708	Fontanez vs. McBurney.

Added Causes.

No.		No.	
1295	Rosenfield vs. Union R. R. Trans. Co.	1298	Prentiss vs. Phenney.
1289	Fairlex vs. N. York Cent. R. R. Co.	1299	Shuster vs. Hache.
1296	Tallman vs. Fargo.	1301	Levy vs. Bowne.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.		No.	
1027	Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	902	Bittinger vs. Relief Fire Insurance Co.
66	Sturgis vs. Murray et al.	910	Bittinger vs. Washington Ins. Co.
681	Central Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of N. Y.	1022	Corprew vs. Kimel.
901	Bittinger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	756	Mehrback vs. Jarine.
904	Bittinger vs. Liverpool and London Insurance Co.	760	Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
905	Bittinger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.	852	Lederich vs. McKinn.
		924	Michel vs. West.
		859	Wright vs. Lorillard Ins. Co.
		881	Powell vs. Retrus.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.		No.	
1—Williams vs. Soule.		24—Brennan vs. Security	
71—Mahoney vs. Northcott.		25—Lake vs. Hunt.	
72—Musgrave vs. Bank of North America.		26—Robbs vs. Fettersch.	
82—McCreery vs. Mooney.		104—McDonough vs. McDonough.	
83—Brouwer vs. The Mayor, &c.		45—Bogue vs. Barkley.	
		64—Cole vs. McMullough.	
		13—Sawyer vs. O'Brien.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.		No.	
1145	McSpedon vs. Benson.	347	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
880	McDermott vs. Lynde.	1022	King vs. Kelly.
1144	Jackson vs. Oakley.	846	Hanan vs. O'Brien.
775	Eckerson vs. Washington Ins. Co.	46	Monroe vs. Mutual L. Ins. Co.
1004	Schott vs. Wright.	847	N. Y. L. E. & P. Co. vs. Am. L. Ins. Co.
1004	Same vs. Same.	241	Freberg vs. Old.
845	Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	1061	Middleton vs. Abbott et al.
		1138	Gordon vs. Schafer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.		No.	
2165	O'Neil vs. Roth.	2676	Coleman vs. Walker.
2049	Van Sicklen vs. Brennan.	2677	Van Garay vs. Hanson.
2024	Passinger vs. Ross.	2688	Foote vs. Wahlenhorst.
2055	Myers vs. Crocker.	2690	Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Co. vs. McCahill.
—	Cramer vs. Hark.	2691	Rosenberg vs. Schwatz.
—	Lockwood vs. Jones.		
2467	Miller vs. Andrews.		
2614	Kempson vs. Fisk.		
2671	Hoffman vs. O'Neil.		
2672	Wiggins vs. Conway.		

Part II.—Held by Gross J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.		No.	
—	Wolf vs. Schanck.	7712	Thurber vs. Pulley.
—	Rawson vs. Holland.		
7177	O'Toole vs. Harris.	7713	Newman vs. Upfather.
—	Livingston vs. Zinn.		
7264	Barker vs. Bobb.	7714	Belknap vs. Gardiner.
7662	Yungermann vs. Hoffman.		
—	Belmont vs. Valentine.	7715	O'Shea vs. Torpey.
—	Simonson vs. Bopp.	7716	Valentine vs. Frank.
7697	Carter vs. Galan.	7717	Vanderbeck vs. Adams.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.		No.	
5526	Grinton vs. Howe.	8466	Rogardus vs. Boyd.
5527	Searry vs. Howe.	7672	Bellows vs. Perry.
8347	Dewey vs. Hahn.	8044	Bellows vs. Hahn.
—	Kennedy vs. Sullivan.	8046	Allen vs. Cunningham.
8068	Green vs. Giles.	8063	Donovan vs. Sanderson.
8380	Byers vs. Wilt.		
8442	Snow vs. Jones.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

No.		No.	
1—The People vs. William Harris; rape.		9—The People vs. Nellie Sirius; grand larceny.	
2—The People vs. William Horton; burglary.		10—The People vs. Patrick Lee; grand larceny.	
3—The People vs. John Connors; burglary.		11—The People vs. William Downes; grand larceny.	
4—The People vs. John Donohue; burglary.		12—The People vs. George Edwards; grand larceny.	
5—The People vs. John Body; burglary.		13—The People vs. George Wise; larceny from the person.	
6—The People vs. John Coster; felonious assault and battery.		14—The People vs. Mary Gibson; larceny from the person.	
7—The People vs. John R. Lawrence; embezzlement.		15—The People vs. Michael Nolan; larceny from the person.	
8—The People vs. Joshua Aldridge; grand larceny.			

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Judge Barrett.

Gallatin National Bank of New-York vs. Wolf et al.; motion granted, order to be settled on notice.

Gaul vs. Goodrich, &c.; motion to amend summary and complaint granted; judgment for plaintiff.

Smith vs. Smith et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wasser et al. vs. Rogers et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Coleman vs. Hunt; motion granted, attachment to be bailable in $500.

By Judge Brady.

Fuller et al. vs. Fuller et al.; order settled.

Ayres, &c., vs. Chittenden, &c.; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Shaw vs. Duncan; motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

James C. Brierly vs. James Logge; Josiah W. Wentworth vs. William A. Kobbe; William H. Gray vs. Miles Treat; Dunham Shelby vs. Geo. Koch; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Loew.

Jung vs. Murphy; default opened.

Mincho vs. Schwartz; attachment vacated.

Bonner vs. Wolf; reference ordered.

Mott vs. Holland; appeal dismissed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 805.—*E. J. Davis, Governor, and Jacob Kuechler, Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas*—Appeal from the Circuit for the Western District of Texas.—The bill alleges that in February, 1866, the Legislature of Texas incorporated the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and provided that all vacant lands within eight miles on each side of the extension line of the road should be exempt from entry, and should be surveyed by the Company at its own expense, and the odd sections should be reserved for the Company and the even sections for the use of the State. Upon the grading of successive sections of the road the Commissioner of the Land Office was to issue to the Company patents for one of the odd acres of land for each mile so graded, and upon the completion and equipment of successive sections, eight other certificates for the same amount of land each for every section so completed, the certificates to be located upon any sections within the reservation, or upon any sections the Company might select from those not reserved to the State or home or corporation, and patents to be issued therefor. In reliance upon the grants, &c., and in pursuance of the act, it is alleged the Railroad Company was organized, and they were informed that the surveys were made at a cost of $156,000 to the Company, and lodged with the Land Commissioner, and thereby great value accrued to the State. On or before the year 1861 the road was completed and equipped ready for the reception of sixty-five miles worked from Moore's Landing, in Bowie County, but the State has not issued the certificates or complied with the law in any respect. It is also alleged that many holders of certificates have located on the land, and have surveyed and made returns to the Land Office, and made applications for patents thereto, and that sundry patents for the lands have been signed by KEUCHLER, as Commissioner, and by Davis, as Governor, notwithstanding the protest of the Company; and that the Commissioner and the Governor avow their intention to issue and execute patents for all such certificates, unless restrained and restricted by process of law. The bill prays that the rights of the Company may be protected, and that the defendants may be restrained, by injunction, from further interference, and from issuing any patent or grant of the land, except to the Company. It was also alleged that the rights of the Company have never been abandoned or forfeited, and that they were secured by the Constitution ratified in July, 1869. The defense was that the road had been left without anything being done on it since 1861, and that the rights of the Company had been forfeited by non-user. The Court thought no clearer case could be made for an injunction, and such relief was granted, and subsequently made perpetual. This appeal is from that order, and it is here insisted that the new Constitution does not in fact recognize the rights of the Company, but on the contrary treats them as abandoned; and that the Convention framing that instrument granted the lands thus forfeited to the school fund of the State; and it is insisted that the action of the Convention, representing as it did the sovereignty of the people, cannot be interfered with or disturbed by this Court.

Geo. F. Moore and C. J. Durant for appellants; Gray & Davenport and Cortlandt Parker for the Company.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gilbert.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT A LEASE.

John P. Wilkinson vs. *Benjamin Sutherland.*—This action is brought to recover $5,000 damages, the plaintiff alleging as follows: Prior to October, 1870, the plaintiff was a sailing-master, but on the 22d of October he entered into an agreement to buy out the business of the defendant, who was a shipsmith, at No. 190 Maiden-lane, New-York. He was to pay $2,000 for the business and for the lease of the building, which the defendant represented had forty-two years to run from the 1st of May, 1872. He paid $500 to bind the bargain, gave up his position as sailing-master, and made arrangements to go into business as a shipsmith, but his lawyer discovered that the lease was not as represented by the defendant, and the bargain was consequently never consummated. The defendant denies that he made any false representations as to the lease, and claims that plaintiff knew as well as he did that the lease expired on the 1st of May, 1873, but that the tenant had the privilege of two renewals of tenantry, one year each, on conditions. Verdict for defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Neilson.

VERDICT.

Bernard Lynch vs. *Stephen Jenney.*—Action to recover $162 for excavating a well. Verdict for defendant.

A PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Brockley T. Benton vs. Wm. Ranach and Thomas McCormick.—Action to recover $403 for the value of iron-pipe, fitting, &c., sold to the defendant in the Spring of 1870, the defendants being partners under the firm name of Ranach & McCormick. The defendant, William Ranach, claims that the partnership was dissolved in April, and so much of the goods as was bought after that date were bought by McCormick. No written agreement offered, however, that Mr. Benton had received notice of the dissolution. Verdict for plaintiff, $436 67.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Mortality Report.

The report of deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending Jan. 6, gives those by small-pox as 28, an increase of 9 over those of the week previous. Of the deaths from other causes, 10 were scarlatina, 10 consumption, 22 convulsions, 10; pneumonia, 20; heart disease, 9.

Condition of the Streets.

The contracts for street cleaning have been awarded at so low a price that the contractors assert that they cannot do the work. In some wards they have not yet commenced, and will not. The Water Commissioner will have to require the work to be done at the expense of the surplus of these parties. The streets are in a very filthy condition.

Alleged Discrepancies in the Late Comptroller's Books.

A statement has been made that the books of Controller JOHNSON show serious discrepancies, which has led to the impression that there was a defalcation somewhere. It appears, however, that the errors arise from careless pasting into the ledgers. The Union-street improvement account is credited with $20,000, and this is posted as $200,000. The credit in the day-book to the assessment fund bonds for water and sewerage is $54,737 50, and it is posted $37,737 50.

Dinner of the Hamilton Literary Association.

The forty-first annual dinner of the Hamilton Literary Association took place last evening at the Fierrepont House, Brooklyn, and was largely attended by the leading professional and business men of that City. The members assembled at 8 o'clock and after a short social reunion, dinner was announced, which proved to be, in appointment and completeness, all that could be desired. Hon. SAMUEL MCLEAN presided, and at the conclusion announced the various toasts, which were responded to by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, A. A. LOW, Judge VAN COTT, CHARLTON T. LEWIS and others. The entertainment did not break up until a late hour in the night. The Association is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and is constantly increasing in importance both by large additions to the number of its members, and by the distinctness of the zone which its rapidly-growing library gives it.

The Tax on City Railroad Cars.

The following returns are made by Hack Inspector DANIEL P. JONES of the tax paid to the city by the street railroads, at the rate of $20 for each running car:

Cross-town and Hunter's Point Railroad	$400
Grand-street and Newtown	340
Flatbush and Williamsburg	140
Fulton-street and Jamaica and Flatbush	200
Brooklyn, Newtown, and The Narrows	380
Brooklyn and Coney Island	340
North Second-street and Middle Village	120
Brooklyn City Railroad Company	4,800
South Fourth-street and Bushwick	200
Brooklyn and Broadway	400
Second, Third, and Seventh-streets	360
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin	200
Park-avenue Railroad	200
Total	$8,180

The tax on the Atlantic-avenue and Fifth-avenue lines, under Mr. RICHARDSON's management, amounting to $720, has not been paid yet.

Laying the Corner-Stone of Rev. Dr. Scudder's Church.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Rev. Dr. SCUDDER's Church, on Hancock-street, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER and Rev. J. C. FRANK. This church will be constructed at a cost not to exceed $63,000, and is to be capable of seating 9,500 persons comfortably. The plan and features are the same as those of the Tabernacle in Schenectady-street. The church proper will be 131 feet in width by 80 feet in depth. At the rear of the platform on which the rector will stand, is the pastor's study, 25 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. There are aisles running down the centre and sides of the church, commencing at the converging platforms in front of the pulpit. The entire building will be constructed of iron, except the glass in the windows and the siding wood-work for sash-frames. The exterior will be painted in white, drab and gold points, and the interior will be painted white, with gold all over. There will be a gallery running round the centre of the semi-circular curve, and will lead out into the verandah or piazza.

The Western Union Telegraph Company—Improvements in their Office.

Yesterday afternoon the operating-room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at No. 145 Broadway, was removed to the top floor of the building from the room beneath. The delicate work of removal was accomplished without any appreciable loss of time, there being a stoppage of communication over the 40 wires connected with the office for only three minutes. A number of improvements have been made; among others new pneumatic tubes and several improved presses for copying messages. Steam power will be used in the working of the six gravity cells, the Pacific Gold Indicator, and in running all the machinery, pumping up water, &c. One hundred and twenty men were at work in the new office yesterday.

There are sent and received over the wires, operated by the printing machines, 4,500 messages per day. These messages are principally commercial and financial. Over the Morse machines are sent and received 14,000 messages, making 18,500 in all. The Company expect to do their work in one-half the time consumed formerly, and the public, it is expected, will be benefited accordingly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '81, R.	109½	5,000 South Mo. ins.	90½
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	114⅝	1,000 D., M. & T. 1st	82
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	108	200 Int. of Com.	24
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, R.	108	120 N. Y. Central	93
126,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	108⅛	50 Rensselaer RR.	40
5,000 do.	108	200 Oriental Bk.	120
4,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	102⅝	10 Ocean Bk.	97
5,000 U. S. 5s Cur.	111⅝	100 M'd. Coal Co.	8
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	62	100 P. M. S. S. Co.	50
2,000 Va. 6s, consol	59	200 do. bds. cash	50
2,000 Va. 6s, deferred	11	200 do.	50⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s old	62⅝	200 do.	50⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, new	19	100 W. U. Tel.	74⅞
1,000 do.	17	200 U. S. Exp.	50
1,000 S. C. 6s, new	19	20 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
1,000 N. Pac. RR. 1st	84⅝	100 do.	96
1,000 N. Pac. RR. 2d	74	100 Cl. & Pitts. gtd.	91
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	95	100 do.	91⅛
Interest		100 Mich. C.	91⅝
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. Ia.	95⅝	200 do.	91⅝
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 7s	91⅝	200 do.	91⅝
2,000 Long Dock bds.	69	200 do.	91⅝
1,000 do.	91⅝	100 Erie R. Pf.	47⅝
1,000 Erie 1st	90⅝	200 do.	47⅝
4,000 M. & St. L. 7s, 1st	75	200 Reading R.	114⅛
1,000 H. & St. J. 7s, 1st	97⅛	200 do.	114⅛
10,000 U. Pac. R. 1st	91⅝	400 do.	114⅛
20,000 do.	91⅝	200 do.	114⅛
40,000 do.	91⅝	600 L. S. & M. S. b. a.	127
20,000 do.	91⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R.	127
3,000 Un. P. 1st, Ore.	87	70 Panama R.	75
2,000 do. do.	87	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	83
20,000 Un. P. 1st, Ion.	87	100 do.	83⅛
4,000 M. & P. du Chien 7s	82	100 do.	83⅛
3,000 H. & St. J. 2d c. 7s	97⅛	100 do.	83⅛
10,000 do.	97⅛	200 do.	83⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st 6s	75	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. a.	87
Loans Dev.	10⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R.	110
2,000 Chi. & Sp. 1st, gtd.	10	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	108
10,000 Ill. Cen. Sp. 6s	91⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	50
10,000 Rich. & Dan. 1st 6s	67	100 do.	50
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s, 1st	93	200 do. bds. cash	50
2,000 Ohio & M. 1st	90⅛	15 Mad. & Ind. R.	90
1,000 Ill. & M. 1st	102⅞	100 Pacific Mail	36⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s, 1st	102	200 do.	36⅛
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅛	200 Un. Pac. R.	21⅛
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	90⅛	100 do.	21⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d	72⅛	400 do.	21⅛
5,000 do.	72⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	67½
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th	94	200 Ohio & M. b. c.	46⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	109⅛	15 Pac. Mail	36⅛
40,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	110	400 do. bds. cash	36⅛
1,000 do.	115⅛	200 do. bds.	36⅛
1,000 do.	115⅛	200 do.	36⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	109⅛	200 do.	36⅛
100 do.	109⅛	100 do.	36⅛
1,000 do.	109⅛	200 W. U. Tel. b. a.	74⅞
11,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	109⅛	100 do.	74⅞
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	110	200 Adams Express	50⅛
20,000 do.	110⅛	10 do.	50⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	108⅛	100 do.	50⅛
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N.	108⅛	100 U. S. Exp.	61⅛
1,000 do.	108⅛	100 do. bds.	61⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	111	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68	111⅛	200 do.	96⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-40 C.	108⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. a.	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	100 do.	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛	24 Mich. Cent.	117
10,000 U. S. 5s, Cur.	111⅛	100 Cl. & Pitts. gtd.	91⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, con.	62⅛	100 do.	91⅛
20,000 do.	62⅛	100 do.	91⅛
20,000 do.	62⅛	200 Union Pac.	21⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s	91⅛	200 do. bds. cash	21⅛
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	85	200 do. bds.	21⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	91⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts. gtd.	91⅛
20,000 do.	91⅛	100 do.	91⅛
40,000 do.	91⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
10,000 do.	91⅛	200 do. bds. cash	83⅛
3,000 Un. P. 1st, Des.	87	100 do.	83⅛
2,000 Ill. & M. 7s, 1st	102⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
4,000 Mich. So. 2d	90⅛	100 Erie R. & A. b. a.	47⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.	41⅛	100 do.	47⅛
100 Erie R. & A.	47⅛	100 do.	47⅛
100 C., C. & I. C. b. a.	72	100 do.	47⅛
98 N. J. C. Scrip, b. a.	100⅛	17 Morris & Essex	94⅛

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Treasury sales of Gold at noon today were $1,000,000 at 108.79@108.74 ₱ cent. The gross amount bid for was $5,040,000, running down to 108⅛@108⅝@108⅞ ₱ cent. The sales in the open market were less firm, opening 108⅛, then up to 108⅛@⅜, and soon settling at 108⅛ ₱ cent, the closing quotation of last night. Outside the Treasury sale there is not much fresh Gold coming on the market. The Gold Interest payments out of the Treasury and the Gold Customs receipts inward about balance each other. The Bonds of 1862 called in for redemption on 7th March, but which the Treasury offers to prepay with accrued interest to the date of presentation, come in very slowly. Most of them are held abroad, where Money is too cheap to induce presentation in advance. Exchange today is steady at 109½@109⅞ for 60 days London. The business not large. The supply of Bills outside the standard drawers continues comparatively light.

There is more doing than yesterday in the Public Funds, especially in the new 5 ₱ cents., at 109⅞@110⅛ ₱ cent., private sales of which are reported as to one of the leading Banks, in exchange for the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, which, on the other hand, are preferred by some of the Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies. The 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 111⅛@111⅜ ₱ cent. in the After-noon. The shorter dates of 5-20s sympathize with the price of Gold. The 1862s, with 1½ ₱ cent. accrued interest, sell at 109⅞ ₱ cent., which is the equivalent of Gold at 108⅛ ₱ cent. The 1865s sell at 1⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. higher than the 1862s. The long Coupon 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are 115 ₱ cent. ex-coupon.

Money works very decidedly easier today among the Brokers, 5@7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, and the Railway speculation goes ahead without hindrance from the Money market, and the same feeling extends to Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail and the Pacific Mortgages. The last named were active, and the prices excited. The Centrals ran up to 103@102½@103 ₱ cent., and the Unions to 91⅞@92@92⅛ ₱ cent., both ex-January Coupon, of course. The Union Common Stock at 32, and North-west Common at 69½@70 ₱ cent., led the Railroad speculation, and were active through the day. New-York Central, Rock Island, Ohio, Lake Shore and Reading were also strong, and Erie steady. There is renewed buoyancy in Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Not much done in the St. Paul Stocks. The February Dividends are not yet announced, and it seems doubtful whether any more than 7 ₱ cent. (yearly) on the Preferred will at present be paid. The net earnings of the year are said to show 5 ₱ cent. additional on the Common Stock.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, the market displaying buoyancy in the Hall of the Exchange, on the report that Money had been lent below 6 ₱ cent., on call.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	108⅛	108⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	96
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93	93⅛
Reading	114	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	69⅞	69⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅛	93
Pacific Mail	35⅞	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	80⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅞	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅞	70⅞
Erie	36	34⅞
Union Pacific	31⅞	31⅞
Lake Shore	90⅛	90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	88

The Railroad market at the very close was not equal to the best prices of the day. The bidding left off feverish.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	111
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 reg., '62	109⅛	5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	109⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65	108⅛	6s, Currency, reg.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111	6s, Currency, coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., N. I. '65	108	6s Currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., N. I. '65	108⅛		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages at the Exchange:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Tol. & W. C. Conv.	40
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. R.	95	Hun. & Nap. 1st	27
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subvra.	105	Gal. West. 1st, '90	87
Erie 1st extended	89⅛	Gal. West. 2d, '91	75
Erie 2d, 1879	92	Gal. & Chi. 1st	103⅛
Erie 3d, 1883	82⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97⅛
Erie 7s, 1888	91	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101
Erie 6s, 1875	91	Mor. & Essex 1st	104⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st '77	91	Mor. & Essex 2d	90
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d	84	Gray. & Pitts. 2d	84⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W. 3d	70	N. Y. Cen. 1st, New	108
L. S. & M. S. 1st, '97	108	N. Y. Cen. 2d, New	105
L. S. & M. S. 2d	90	N. Y. & H. Conv.	90
Mich. Cen. 1st	107	P., F. W. & C. 1st	90
Mich. Cen. 7s	104	P., F. W. & C. 2d	40
M., S. & N. I. 7s	94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	92
Pac. Mo. great bds.	102	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	91⅛
Pac. Mo. 1st	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	84⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, sterling	108	Chi. & Alt. 1st	84⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, currency	108	Chi. & Alt. 2d	84⅛
Ill. Cen. 8s, sterling	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91⅛
Ill. Cen. 8s, currency	108	Ohio & Miss. 2d	41⅛
Ill. Cen. 10s, sterling	108	Ohio & Miss. 3d	21⅛
Ill. Cen. 10s, currency	108	Dub. & Sio. City 1st	75
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Dub.	108	Dub. & Sio. City 2d	50
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Chi.	108	Chi. & Mil. 1st, pf.	87⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Mid.	108	Chi. & Mil. 1st, com.	87⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Ced.	108	Chi. & Mil. 2d	70
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Sp.	108	Chi. & Mil. 3d	50
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Cairo	108	Pacific of Mo. 1st	90
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Chi.	108	Pacific of Mo. 2d	75
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Mid.	108	Pacific of Mo. 3d	50
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Ced.	108	Pacific of Mo. 4th	25
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Sp.	108	Pacific of Mo. 5th	10
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Cairo	108	Pacific of Mo. 6th	5
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Chi.	108	Pacific of Mo. 7th	5
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st, Mid.	108	Pacific of Mo. 8th	5
Ill. Cen. 7s, 1st,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsky Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Linda Price.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONAIDE.—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Bantley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—PARODIES.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY and POPULAR CONCERT by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

The New-York Times,
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local governments. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be fearlessly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....20
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....60
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Many kind gifts of clothing and money have been forwarded to the Children's Aid Society—No. 19 East Fourth-street—in answer to our appeals; but, unfortunately, the need of the Society is still great, for it has to go on all the Winter by the aid of voluntary contributions alone. The Legislature made an appropriation for it, but TWEED & Co. "wanted" the money, and they took it. Consequently, the homeless children have to depend this year solely upon the generous public. We hope some of our readers will personally pay a visit to the institutions established by this Society, and thus satisfy themselves as to the nature and extent of the work done. If what they will see does not convince them of the worthiness of this charity, no appeals from us can move them. We acknowledge, with thanks, in addition to former contributions—of which we shall republish a full list shortly—the following sums: Nyack, $5; A. H. J., for the girl's house, $25; and $2 through Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*.

The public would be glad to hear from Judge INGRAHAM the reasons for his refusal to dismiss the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer. The only purpose accomplished by the prolonged session of that body is to hamper and embarrass the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, which has done so much good work for the people, and is ready to do so much more, if Judge INGRAHAM would only allow it. It is too bad that the best Grand Jury ever convened in this City should have its hands tied through Judge INGRAHAM'S most unwise course. Will he give some explanation of his present very strange conduct?

The Assembly has adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. MOULTON, (of the Twentieth City District,) directing the Committee on Insurance to investigate the charges made against Superintendent MILLER. Now is the time for the officials of the insurance companies to speak out. They do not hesitate to denounce MILLER and his system when they can do so anonymously. They are constantly urging us to go on, "exposing MILLER." We are, as usual, to take all the responsibility and all the blame. The companies now owe it both to their policy-holders and the public to be prepared to speak openly and frankly about abuses which are eating into the very heart of the insurance system of this State. It would be cheaper in the long run to state the truth about MILLER and his fees, instead of submitting quietly to his periodic levies. A crushing case can be made out against the State Superintendent, if insurance officials will only speak out. If they shirk the responsibilities of a fair investigation, the public can form but one conclusion regarding the soundness and trustworthiness of the management of New-York insurance companies.

How to Reform the Custom-House.

We have always hoped that the present investigation into the affairs of the Custom-house would be productive of good. This branch of the public service is no more to us than any other, and we shall be rejoiced if the investigation brings to light certain abuses incidental, we are afraid, to the Custom-house system generally, and not chargeable upon any particular Administration or set of officials. Thus far the evidence has revealed what every one knew—two especial evils of the Department which have existed since New-York was a port of entry. One is the acceptance of bribes by the inspectors of luggage. We venture to say that at no time during the past twenty years has the baggage-inspection department been free from this corrupt habit. It is no more peculiar to the Administration of Gen. GRANT than of Gen. TAYLOR. It was nearly as rife under President VAN BUREN as under President LINCOLN. Certain causes have, of course, somewhat increased it since the war, among them being the higher rate of duties. But the main and principal cause was forcibly hit upon by Mr. A. T. STEWART in his examination. No one in this City better understands business organization, or what men are worth for ordinary mercantile service, than this great dry goods importer. He testified, in the recent examination, that the root of all the trouble lay in the Government's underpaying their subordinates in the Custom-house.

"There are men there for whom I would pay four thousand dollars per annum," said Mr. STEWART, "and who only receive from the Government two thousand dollars." If we suppose an active, capable man, placed in one of these inspector's offices, knowing that he may lose it at any time without fault of his own, with a family dragging at his skirts, and a low sense of honor, and then the most respectable portion of the community uniting in tempting him with munificent "presents"—we can easily understand why there is so much corruption in the inspection department. The so-called "gentlemen and ladies" of the community are often quite as much to blame as the inspectors in offering bribes to such needy men. We believe this evil reached its maximum under Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, because the duties then were so enormous, and our own payment of officials was so low, owing to the depreciation of the currency. We believe that every Administration has striven to correct this corrupting practice; but it can only be remedied by a radical reform of the whole system.

As a collateral of this abuse, is the temptation constantly offered to the officials to "compromise" cases. This temptation, though larger, is of a similar character with the other, and will always be experienced under all Administrations, until a systematic means be adopted for raising the character of the whole personnel of our civil service; no President or Collector can absolutely prevent such evils. Nothing but a reform of the system can effect this. In this particular investigation there has not been a "shadow of a cloud" thrown upon Secretary BOUTWELL or Gen. GRANT, as to complicity in any corrupt compromises. We shall, indeed, be glad to hear from so respectable a person as Col. FRANK E. HOWE how he defends his offer to Messrs. NAYLOR & Co. of fifty thousand dollars for the compromise of a suit involving the loss of $176 to the Government, and in which the Messrs. NAYLOR seem to have been shamefully treated. But even if Col. HOWE cannot justify his action, no blame or suspicion attaches to the Government. The second great evil to which we have alluded as made more public by this investigation, is the employment of Custom-house officials in politics. This, however, is not peculiar to the present Administration; it was equally common under Mr. LINCOLN'S, and prevailed under every Democratic President.

In our view, it is an absurd, illogical, and injurious practice. But it is a part of the whole internal political system of the country. Gen. GRANT is no more responsible for it than he is for the existence of political parties. Every President since JEFFERSON has encouraged it. Here, however, it should be borne in mind that the first President who has struck a blow at this whole system, and has proposed a reform from the foundation, is Gen. GRANT. If his civil service recommendations be made law, these Custom-house abuses will be corrected in their very source. Indeed, if Congress do not pass the act proposed, the President, with a wise sense of the public benefit, is determined to carry out a plan which will uproot all these evils.

Under the civil service reform, the Collector or his subordinates will have no power to lay a single assessment on an employe. No man will be put in any place as inspector or appraiser, or even in the lowest office, on political grounds. There will be in the future offices of the Custom-house Democrats as well as Republicans, and men of no party. They will be selected on examination for their fitness. We trust that there will be no removals, except "on cause," carefully proven. There will be little motive to remove, except for incompetency. Men will remain in those positions for many years, perhaps for life. They will become experts, and will have a pride in their success and character. The tenure of office being more secure, will make the employes more satisfied with moderate compensations, (though we trust that a higher scale of salaries will be paid in those places.) A different class of men will gradually fill far lower Government offices in this City, and we shall have a Custom-house operated as honest and civil as we find them in Europe. This is what Gen. GRANT proposes to do.

It is objected that he ought to turn out the present incumbents first, and then choose by examination. But this would be a measure somewhat hard and sudden. So great a reform should proceed gradually. Under it we shall have soon a Custom-house Department worthy of this City and of the nation.

One Term.

It is questionable whether Senator SUMNER'S proposition for a "one-term amendment" to the Constitution requires very serious discussion. The circumstances under which the proposition is brought forward, the form which is given it, the time chosen to offer it, force the conclusion that it is really little better than frivolous. Senator CONKLING thoroughly exhausts the whole question in an able speech which we reprint this morning in full.

Mr. CONKLING first dissects the propositions itself, with a view to throwing light on its motives. He asks, why its operation is postponed till after the commencement of the next Presidential term? and replies that it "was only a sly way to rid the affair of the appearance of personality in order to gain for it a more unsuspected hearing." Yet the element of personality is got rid of only in appearance. The time selected for introducing the resolution shows its motive. It is the third year of the first term of a President who is likely to be renominated. Except in the third term of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, this is the only time since Mr. SUMNER has been in the Senate that he could not have brought up this matter without the slightest suspicion of personal motive. He has hitherto refrained from doing so, and when he does so at this moment, the inference is unavoidable that he aims at the President, and not less clearly because indirectly.

Mr. CONKLING points out, also, that the proposition to prohibit the people from choosing a President for a second term, who may have commended himself to them by his conduct during his first term, would come more appropriately from the States than from Senators, who do not themselves suffer from any such prohibition as to their own office. The States, through their Legislatures, have the right to propose the amendment. It does not depend exclusively on the proposition of Congress, and for that body to ask the people to limit their own right of selection for the only important office which they can vote upon at all, is a thing which can hardly be deemed, in the language of the Constitution, "necessary."

Mr. CONKLING devotes considerable time to the consideration of the main argument in favor of the amendment, viz., that it will prevent the use of the appointing power for the purpose of affecting the popular will regarding the succession. This argument is by no means a strong one. The amendment would, of course, prevent intriguing for a re-election, but while shutting out all inducement for fidelity which a possible re-election offers, it leaves the President free to use the appointing power to influence the choice of his successor, or to make combinations more or less corrupt to gratify his ambition in the obtaining of other honors—as, for instance, the General of the army's position, or that of the Chief-Justice, either of which it would be a peculiar misfortune to have filled by an intriguer. But, further, it is a question whether the protection against the selfish use of the patronage of the President in this single direction is worth what it would cost. The consequences, for example, of the people's inability to have rechosen Mr. LINCOLN in 1864, when no other candidate could have so united them, and when the election of no other man could have had such tremendous moral effect in crushing the rebellion, would have outweighed all the evils produced by the use of patronage for ambitious purposes since the Government was founded. If the people ever found themselves in such a juncture with a prohibition of re-election in the Constitution, there would be an overwhelming temptation, as was pointed out by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, to violate the letter of the Constitution in order to save the interests it was framed to protect. One such violation would be a more serious evil than the prostitution of patronage can ever become in this country.

For it must not be forgotten that the evil, serious as it is, is very much overrated when it is inferred that the will of the people ever has been, or can be, perverted or corrupted by the appointing power of the President. This is so true—it is really such a moral impossibility for the intrigues of politicians to turn aside the sober judgment of the people in a matter so sure as the choice of a President to enlist their earnest attention—that Mr. CONKLING does not hesitate to declare that patronage is a source of weakness rather than strength to any man or party. "He who appoints a man to office," he says, quoting a witty Frenchman, "makes thirty-nine enemies and one ingrate." And the people are far more easily disgusted than ingratiated by the free use of appointments. Mr. CONKLING draws a picture, for which his colleagues in the Senate may easily have sat, of the class of men who may make the mistake of supposing that political machinery goes a great way in shaping the course of the people on important subjects—and he points out their fate:

"Some men," he says, "by giving their whole minds to the work, and thinking and dreaming of 'patronage' and gluander, as the be-all and end-all of politics, may sustain themselves for a time. By promising everybody, and laying the disappointments to somebody else, by wheedling and coaxing, and putting off, and promising over again, and explaining and maneuvering indefatigably, some men succeed for a time. But these are not the men Presidents are made of; they never last long, and when their patronage is gone, they are gone too."

On the whole, it is difficult to say whether Mr. SUMNER'S proposition is left by Mr. CONKLING'S treatment, more damaged by the extreme of the method or by the explanation of its ground—fickleness in reason or experience.

A Great Nuisance.

It is only too notorious that an abominable crime, much advertised in one or two daily and several weekly papers, is made a trade of in this City. For this crime "LOOKUP EVANS" and a rascal named WOLFF, were sent to prison, we believe, for seven years, by Judge BEDFORD. More recently, ROSENSWEIG was sentenced for the same term by Recorder HACKETT. These two Judges have done all that lies within their power to suppress this infamous traffic, and have thus added to the many services they have rendered to the public. The New-York Academy of Medicine, on the 18th of May, 1871, passed a special resolution of thanks to Judge BEDFORD for his course, in which they said:

"Resolved, That Judge GUSTAVUS S. BEDFORD, by his manner of conducting the trials of these notorious abortionists and enemies of mankind, WOLFF and THOMAS LOOKUP, by the high moral tone of his addresses to, and by his clear and specific instructions given to the jurors, and, finally, by his prompt and just sentences, eminently honored the name he bears, has done infinite service to society, has marked the commencement, and shall have the most certain approval of the New-York Academy of Medicine, as he doubtless will of every member of the profession who properly estimates his duty and morality."

But the best of Judges cannot suppress an evil practice unless the law enables them to do so. In regard to this particular crime, the law is defective—no matter how great may have been the crimes committed by a male or female Rosenzweig, the Judge has very little discretion left to him with regard to the term of imprisonment inflicted. Hence it is that great mansions on grand avenues are occupied by disgusting "practitioners," who continue to escape prosecution because the law is not strong enough to reach them.

Among the social reforms which are needed, there is no direction in which reform is more necessary than this. The New-York Medico-Legal Society has drawn up a bill which would answer the purpose, and which, we are happy to say, has already been presented to the Legislature. It is very short, and was drawn up by several eminent medical gentlemen, with the assistance of Judge BEDFORD. It is far-reaching enough to catch hold of all who assist, directly or indirectly, in the destruction of infant life; it constitutes the crime a felony, and it imposes an imprisonment of not less than four years on any person found guilty. No one can possibly find an objection to the bill except the rogues, male and female, who carry on their hideous trade. The bill has been presented by Assemblyman MACKAY—let him have due credit for it.

May we not hope that Assemblymen and Senators will see to it that this bill is made law without unnecessary delay? There is no doubtful question involved in it. Our best City Magistrates ask for it—the people demand it. Is there any man in either House who will refuse to vote for it? We hope not.

"Making Haste Slowly."

When the people elected the Reform Legislature now in session at Albany, they had the utmost confidence in their ability to frame a new charter for this City, and to accomplish other things no less necessary for the public welfare. The people have as yet seen no reason to abate any of that confidence. There have been, it is true, men elected as Reformers who have developed an unsuspected tendency to make bargains with corrupt political cliques, but, tested by their acts, the majority has proved, so far, perfectly trustworthy. The passage of a new City charter is unquestionably the most important as well as the most pressing of all the duties before the Legislature. In considering its details, the public expected that members of both Houses would, as a matter of course, listen to the suggestions of those who had fully studied the subject, and who also were entitled to speak on behalf of the people. Anything emanating from the Committee of Seventy, for example, would naturally be entitled to special consideration. Twelve out of the twenty-one members of the New-York delegation in the Assembly, and four out of the five City Senators, owed their election to the indorsement which they had received from the Committee of Seventy, acting on behalf of the most respectable and influential portion of the citizens of New-York. That Committee is quite as truly representative of the people as it ever was, and our citizens are quite content to allow it and the reform organizations affiliated with it, to be the recognized exponents of their wishes on the question of Municipal Reform. No influential section of the Republican Party has shown the slightest disposition to make partisan capital out of the necessities of City legislation. The draft charter of the Committee of Seventy is conceived in a spirit the very reverse of partisan, being, like the Committee itself, a simple outcome of the popular determination that New-York should, henceforth, be governed on the basis of honesty and intelligence.

Keeping these facts in view, it is difficult to see what purpose, save that of vexatious and dangerous delay, is to be gained by the proposal introduced by Mr. MACKAY, for a Convention to propose and frame amendments to the charter of the City of New-York. In the first place, the people don't want to tinker at the existing charter. They want to have a new one, whose essential principles shall be essentially different from those which bear the stamp of failure. In the next, they have a decided objection to the clamor and worry of another election to determine what they believed they had fully settled at the last. An election for delegates to a Charter Convention might suit the views of the politicians when the people voted into a back seat in November. They might count, not unreasonably, on a certain amount of popular apathy about an issue which did not directly involve the opposition between honesty and corruption. The adherents of the trading politicians of both parties can always be relied upon to turn out, and an almost inevitably light vote of the people would give them an influence in the Convention which might prove fatal to its representative character. Of course, the subject must come, in the last resort, before the Legislature, but there would be very natural hesitation to question conclusions which had been reached by delegates having an apparently valid claim to speak on behalf of the citizens of New-York. The proposed Convention could do nothing which the Legislature cannot as effectively and more readily do itself. The appropriate Committees of either House can summon to its aid all the local information which can possibly be wanted to set members right as to what our citizens require.

Mr. MACKAY was elected ostensibly as a Reformer, though, to the best of our knowledge, his constituents of the Thirteenth Assembly District are hardly so confident of his qualifications for this role as they were on the day of election. The bill may be honestly meant, but it looks exceedingly like a political trick to assist in cheating the people out of the results of a great victory. In either case, it cannot be too quickly sent to the limbo of rejected proposals. The people are in no humor to be trifled with on this most vital question of Municipal Reform, and the sooner the Legislature sets itself steadily to the work of fulfilling popular expectation the better. If there is any misapprehension at Albany about the way in which the public regard the game of political makeshifts and devices for gaining time, the Committee of Seventy cannot too soon convene another mass-meeting to give it intelligible expression.

The Pacific Railroads in Winter.

The experience of this season has shown conclusively that if regular time is to be made on the northern transcontinental railroads in Winter, snow-sheds of great strength must be built, and kept constantly in repair. Since the 20th of December the service has been extremely irregular. Three hundred and fifty passengers came into Chicago on the morning of Jan. 8, who had been nearly three weeks on the road from San Francisco. Most of the delay occurred between Percy and Cheyenne. The distance between these points is only one hundred and fifty miles, but almost two weeks was taken in traversing it. It appears that the heavy snow-storm which began about Dec. 20 was the occasion of this remarkable delay, the drifts having packed so heavily in the cuts and gullies along the route as to make passage impossible. The average depth of the snow, did not, we are told, exceed twelve inches. It was, however, extremely fine, light, and dry, and easily blown from place to place. The fall of snow was succeeded by tremendous gales which swept the plains in every direction. Hence the ravines and excavations along the line of railroad naturally became choked up. The engines could make no impression on this frail yet potent obstacle. Even the snow-plows, of which there seems to have been an insufficient number, were only partly successful. They often ran off the track, and even when they did their work and a train got by, in a very short time the rails would be again impassible. Between Ogden and Cheyenne it is stated that two thousand laborers, many of them Chinese, have been kept steadily at work to clear the track; yet with snow-plows, spades and all, the detention has exceeded by a fortnight the regulation time.

Some of the experiences of the snowed-up passengers were novel, rather than agreeable. Happily, in no instance did coal, or wood and water give out; of these there was always abundance. But as regards food, matters were different. No one actually starved to death, but many must have been uncomfortably near it. It is hard to make five days' supply eke out to twenty, and this, with most of the passengers, was just the problem that had to be solved. Of course, there are the "section eating-houses"—the Mugby-Junction restaurants of our great plains: but in these, at the best of times, the fare is of doubtful excellence, and, their regular supplies being cut off by the storm, what was bad in quality became almost nothing in quantity. One train was furnished by the Railroad Company with the curious provender of "halibut and crackers," on which many people for days subsisted. Black coffee and bread were sometimes to be had, and a few lucky souls had elk and antelope steaks fried in pork fat. Occasionally an enterprising wayfarer would get a "square meal" by gaining the favor of a telegraph operator, or some other potent official along the road. Some unfortunates who, either from motives of economy, or because they could not be otherwise served, had no berths in the sleeping-cars, had to pass all the nights for three weeks in day cars. The discomfort of this, added to the deprivation of food, may be easily imagined. Yet there seems to have been little sickness and much hilarity. Whist parties were got up, and the time was enlivened by song and story-telling. The festivities reached their climax at Percy, where two balls were held in the back part of a grocery-store. The music was furnished by "a guitar, a mouth harmonicon and a fine-tooth comb;" and, on the authority of a Chicago journal, we are glad to know that "the pleasure was exquisite," and that the "programme," which consisted of round and fancy dances, was protracted until a late hour.

The company thus forced for so long a time upon each others' society was of an amusingly diversified character. There were United States Senators, three Japanese Princes, a Russian Count, several United States Army officers, an English Consul, Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, well known in New-York, and distinguished clergymen of various denomination. Then there were business men, in feverish haste to get to their engagements East; several bridal parties, grievously troubled by the delay; Californians, going to their friends to pass Christmas and New-Year's, who had not done the like since the "early days," and the usual army of wondering and fretting children. Happily, all got through in safety. No one was starved, no frozen, or scalped, and none are worse, save by loss of time, for the adventure. The Railway Company should take care, however, that after this season such adventures do not happen again. Mere sheds, with open sides, afford little protection against drifting, and it is clear that these structures, in exposed places, should be provided with walls as well as roofs. It will be costly work, no doubt, to make such provision; but after all the line of track most likely to be snow-bound is comparatively short, and it certainly must prove more expensive to the Company to have their trains detained, as they have been this Winter, than to pay for what will insure their running "on time."

More Fair Play, a la Sweeney.

If there was any sense of fairness left in the *Tribune* toward the late Collector of Customs at this Port, it would correct the gross perversion of figures as to the relative cost of collecting the revenue under Mr. MURPHY and his predecessor, Mr. GRINNELL, neither of whom are chargeable with gross extravagance under the Revenue laws as they now stand. The *Tribune* says, on the authority of Mr. FERTON, that GRINNELL spent:

In fifteen months	$2,889,302
Under Murphy, fifteen months	2,759,363
Difference	$129,935
Difference in fees collected and spent in addition	9,172
Fuel and stationery charged under Mr. Grinnell, and used under Mr. Murphy	68,750
Whole difference against Murphy	$208,907

The first difference of $129,935 is the only one really in issue. The other items, especially that of $68,750, may apply as well to Mr. MURPHY'S successor as to Mr. GRINNELL'S. The true test is, how much money, and at what percentum of cost, did Mr. GRINNELL collect in fifteen months, and how much Mr. MURPHY, and at what percentum of cost? We have compiled the answer from the Customs returned for the months named by the *Tribune*:

Collected by Grinnell	$187,961,835
At a cost of 1.67 per cent.	
Collected by Murphy	$187,496,810
At a cost of 1.47 per cent.	

The actual result is in Mr. MURPHY'S favor, in the saving of one-fifth of one per cent. on $187,496,810—or $374,992. Even Mr. FERTON admitted the increased collection of nearly thirty millions of dollars by Mr. MURPHY. But the *Tribune* suppresses this important difference.

Rifle Practice.

Next Tuesday, there will assemble at Albany the New-York State Military Association. This body is representative of the National Guard, or volunteer militia of the State, and though it has been pretty freely criticised for inefficiency in some quarters, it yet includes in its membership some of the best officers of the National Guard, and ought to be able to accomplish much good for that service. Just now, moreover, it has abundant field for discussion in recent facts connected with that great military system of Prussia which is now engaging the attention of military observers everywhere.

The National Guard of New-York is by far the largest, best organized, and most effective State Militia in the country. In round figures, it numbers twenty-four thousand, officers and men—more than half of whom belong to the organizations situated in this City and Brooklyn. Among these latter are thousands of young men of character and energy, whose zeal in their voluntary military service is altogether commendable; and as militia duty offers for them a healthful field for the exercise of their youthful vigor, and presents a better occupation for their evenings than the arduous work of constant billiard-playing, it is well for every good city to encourage their zeal. Moreover, it not only creates in them a taste and aptitude for military drill and discipline, which it is eminently desirable for the safety of the City and nation that a considerable share of our young men should have, but also presents an offset to the life of mere personal material gain, the pursuit of which is anything but conducive to a well-developed character. The National Guard service commends itself, therefore, to public respect and consideration, as of both moral and military use.

One of the most important subjects for discussion, to come up before this convention at Albany, will be that of rifle practice, and how best to realize its advantages for the State militia. Already some of the regiments have practiced it within their armories, and that it is a popular pastime is proved by the existence of so many private "target companies" outside the militia, which, with whatever rifles they can buy or hire, go forth with segments of bands of music, and an attendant negro carrying the target, to practice firing at the bull's eye in some of our adjacent meadows. But indoor practice is not so healthy as outdoor, nor is it possible to get within any of our armories a rifle range long enough to make the practice what it should be to bring our militia up to that pitch of excellence as marksmen which is so characteristic of the German Schuetzen corps. Besides, these target companies, as at present organized, while not developing good marksmen from the absence in their shooting of anything like accuracy of ranges or scientific knowledge in their direction, are also open to objection as offering occasion for rowdyism and the formation of bands like the Shandley Legion. A rifle held in the hands of many of the members of these bodies is an instrument to excite the apprehensions of peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

If the Albany Convention of militia officers are able to devise a plan for bringing about regular and systematic competition with the rifle, before long rifle ranges, they will have done a work to deserve the thanks of their own body, and of the general public also. A movement is already started in this direction, by the formation in New-York of a National Rifle Practice Association, with Gen. BURNSIDE at its head. With the assistance of the militia as a body it will undoubtedly be successful, and then our young men will have something better to shoot at than the pigeon-matches which Mr. BERGH has felt called upon to put a stop to in the interest of humanity.

MINOR TOPICS.

The National Committee of the Republican Party has decided to call the National Nominating Convention to assemble in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in June, which will be the fifth day of the month. The choice of the place for the Convention was made after a full presentation of the claims of Cincinnati, the only other city whose citizens made any special efforts to secure the Convention. As the Convention of '56 was held in Chicago that of '64 in Baltimore, and that of '68 in Chicago—thus placing the Convention twice to the West to once in the East—there seems no objection to getting back to Philadelphia, where, sixteen years ago, the Republican Party made its first Presidential nomination, and began the long struggle for the principles of sound government in which it is still engaged. The time for which the Convention is called is two weeks later than in '68, but leaves the country five months in which to conduct the canvass, a period entirely sufficient.

We do not quite understand why the Legislature did not include in the bill just passed to pay the City Bonds, the last section of Senator BENEDICT'S bill, empowering Mr. GREEN to raise $4,500,000 to pay certain just claims against the City. It is certainly very hard upon hundreds of the employes of the City, that for months they should receive no salaries. Moreover, departments like those of the Prisons and Alms-houses, the Schools and the Police, are obliged now to purchase everything on credit, and will soon fall into confusion, if not relieved. The charities, too, of the City, are absolutely bankrupt.

Contrary to the current expectation among politicians in Washington, the Iowa Republicans have nominated Mr. ALLISON for United States Senator, and have declined to renominate the present incumbent, Mr. HARLAN. The result is a gain for the cause of revenue reform, and the more advanced policy urged on the Republican Party within the last three years, and now generally recognized in Congress.

To meet the practical difficulty in the way of the immediate application of the rules of the Civil Service Commission, the President has authorized temporary appointments, in cases of need, to be vacated as soon as the rules for examinations in the several cases are perfected. Those eager critics for whom everything the President does on the subject of civil service reform is wrong, will now probably blame the President for thus providing against inconvenience from the prompt adoption of the system, as, a few days since, they were blaming him for what they were pleased to call his premature acceptance of it.

Confusion still reigns in the Democratic ranks on the subject of the "passive policy" proposed for the Presidential campaign. The State Committee of Missouri is perfectly satisfied with the results of a trial of the "passive policy" in the State contest of 1870. They believe that were the National Democracy to resort to the same experiment this year, "the effect would be the overthrow of the dominant party and its policy, the re-establishment of the Union, and the re-affirmation of the Constitution." On the other hand, the Indiana Democrats are for "no surrender," and want "a candidate whose high character and capacity for the position will command the support of all Republicans who are displeased with the rule of the faction in power." This is very pretty talk, but it all helps to show that with the "sorehead" Republicans pulling one way, the "passive" Democrats another, and the "no surrender" people a third, the compact mass of the Republican Party will have a somewhat easy triumph.

The Democracy of the Eastern States is somewhat deficient in fertility of invention. For example, here we have the Democrats of New-Hampshire claiming credit for repealing the stale dodge of our late Board of Apportionment. They reduced the taxes by increasing the debt, and endeavored to acquire a reputation for economy on the strength of appropriations which were notoriously inadequate to the purposes for which they were designated. Our precious Two per Cent. Tax Levy, limiting City expenditures to some twenty-five millions, did not prevent the Ring from spending double that amount. In a similar way, the New-Hampshire Democrats have so arranged matters that the present State Administration can show, on paper, a large reduction on the year's expenditures of its predecessor, while, in reality, their expenses will amount to at least $25,000 more. New-Hampshire presents a far less brilliant field for political jugglery than New-York City, but, in a small way, the local Democracy has proved itself an apt pupil of Tammany.

Capt. SILAS BENT has been explaining to an appreciative audience in St. Louis his theory about what he calls "the thermometric gateways to the pole." The Captain finds in the record of recent explorations in the Arctic regions ample confirmation of his opinion about the existence of an open polar sea, as well as of the proper course to be taken in reaching it. This open sea he holds to be simply the termination of the north-east branch of the Gulf stream, and consequently it is by following the course of the heated current from the equator that the pole can be discovered. Among other things, Capt. BENT alluded to the startling hypothesis, that to reduce Northern Europe to a frozen wilderness, we have only to make a big enough cutting in the Isthmus of Panama to send the surplus equatorial current of the Atlantic into the Pacific, instead of having it diverted, as now, to the shores of Europe. As the cost of reducing in this way England, and Germany, and Northern Europe, to their natural climate-level—that of Labrador—would be two or three hundred thousand millions of dollars, there is no immediate necessity for the Powers of the Old World revolving how to anticipate us in the possession of the Isthmus of Panama.

Message of the Controller—Preparations to Pay off the City Revenue Bonds and Revenue.

Controller GREEN returned from Albany, yesterday morning, and was at his office most of the day. He expressed himself as much gratified by the action of the Legislature in passing the "Relief Bill," and said that as soon as the "Deficiency bill" should be made a law, he would begin the work of paying off a large number of the City employes. Yesterday Mr. GREEN was mainly employed in making preparations to pay off early next week revenue bonds and interest. The principal amounts to $6,000,000, and the interest to $300,000. The Relief bill just passed, enables the Controller to borrow the amount to meet the City's liabilities.

GEN. SIGEL "AT HOME."

His Views of Municipal Affairs.

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1873.

An account of a visit to Gen. SIGEL may be of interest.

A pleasant half hour's ride by rail brought your correspondent to the little way-station of Melrose, on the Harlem Railroad at Morrisania. Following the directions given to guide my footsteps to the elevated rural retreat known as Grove Hill, where a cosy cottage occupies a commanding site in the centre of a spacious lot, I at last made all the necessary ascents and announced my arrival at Gen. SIGEL's house by the usual ring of the door-bell.

Gen. SIGEL's home is cheerful and bright; music, pictures and books occupy each its appropriate place in the family economy. The dwelling is modest in pretension, tastefully but plainly furnished, and wears an air of solid comfort.

The cottage is romantically situated. One can hardly imagine that within a dozen miles of the smoking bustle of Broadway, so quiet and rural a spot, with just such an outlook, could be found. Approaching the house from the front, a slightly ascending grassy lawn suggests nothing peculiar or romantic. But precisely in the middle of the spacious grounds there is an almost perpendicular descent, over a rock-ledge, to a rear yard as level as the front. Right on the edge of this rocky slope stands the dwelling; and the outlook from the South windows and verandahs, over the valley, and beyond the picturesque knolls and rock-ribbed wastes, through the shaggy woods to Long Island Sound, in the enchanting distance, is one of unusual picturesquenessl.

After an hour of refreshing social intercourse, the General and your correspondent withdrew to one of the coziest of libraries, opening from the sitting-room. The warmest impressions of the scenic picture come to us from the windows of this apartment. Bookcases filled with a miscellaneous selection of standard volumes in Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Spanish and Italian, (all of which languages are read by Gen. SIGEL,) occupy one side of the library-room. Maps and other paraphernalia of military service fill larger spaces. A writing-table, thickly strewn with manuscripts and the multitudinous documents and literary débris of a thinking, reading, reflecting man of ideas and culture, holds a conspicuous place near the north window; while a lounging-chair and a few other necessary articles of furniture, together with a dressing-gown and smoking-cap—constitute the remainder of the "make up" of this inviting apartment. In these "quarters" we had an informal and comprehensive

CONVERSATION OVER OUR COFFEE.

This I will give you as nearly in its exact words as possible:

CORRESPONDENT—The result of the 7th of last November showed a genuine political earthquake. Do you not think so, General?

Gen. SIGEL—Yes, of course. It was not only in name, but in fact, a revolution, because it totally upset and changed the relative strength of parties. The 22,000 Tammany votes have changed into the people's vote, and Tammany has dwindled down so much that it can scarcely balance the Republican vote alone. Of the old Tammany stock there were not more than 60,000 voters left; 26,000 had seceded, and this secession is going on all the while. We have at last come right down to a sound political basis, and drawn into the conflict thousands of our best citizens who under ordinary circumstances would not have approached the polls. They have found that, after all, voting is not such a very dangerous thing, and they will try it again in the future. Besides this, our City has given in the late election a great example to the world. It has not only, with extraordinary good sense, united all the elements of progress, right and honor into a great and victorious phalanx, but by manning, watching and protecting the polls with volunteers instead of hirelings—with men of social standing and respectability—it has sanctified universal suffrage, and elevated the act of voting from a mere farce, played by the rabble, to a sublime performance of free men. This is an incalculable gain! We must follow this policy in future, and only put true Americans on guard—yes, yes, true Americans—I mean patriotic, intelligent and fearless men, without distinction of party and nationality—men who love this country and the welfare of the people, at least as much as their own interest and that of their clan. Patriotism, intelligence, courage, mean true Americanism.

CORRESPONDENT—I suppose, General, that you must have felt sure of your election?

Gen. SIGEL—Oh, no; I had great confidence in success, because I saw great activity and even enthusiasm everywhere; but with our ways of electioneering, voting and counting, you could not be certain of victory until you read the numbers on the wall. I felt, however, very easy, because I knew that we were right, beaten or not beaten. Now things have changed considerably. We have fairly measured our strength, and can better calculate in the future. While it was clear that the great mass of the people, disgusted with our Municipal Administration, were ready to sink partisan allegiance in the effort to correct the evils that were producing such bitter fruits, yet the grandeur of the result astonished even the most sanguine friends of Reform. It was noble and praiseworthy in the large number of those who heretofore acted with the Tammany organization to break aloof from their party, and join hands with the fifty thousand Republicans in the City in the work of crushing the corrupt Ring. I rejoice heartily in the result, not so much from any personal consideration as from the certainty that the day of corrupt partisan rule in our magnificent Metropolis is fast approaching an end.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think should be the programme of the Reform Party in the future?

Gen. SIGEL—One thing is before all others absolutely necessary. We must bring new men at the head of our municipal affairs. The executive officers must be changed, as well as the Legislative body. A partial change has been made by putting GREEN, SPRAGUE and VAN NORT in office, but we must get rid of TWEED and Company, otherwise we do not get rid of their host of followers, who form the prætorian guard of the old régime. The new Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should begin their operations as soon as possible; we will then see how they get along. I also believe that municipal elections should be separated from State elections, just as the latter should not be mixed up with National elections, as regards tickets and the time of election. These should also be a more intimate connection of all the organizations which co-operated through the late campaign, independent of party, for the simple purpose of keeping the machinery of elections in the hands of the Reformers, and to allow every citizen to vote according to his own conscience, and his own will, without being terrified, turned out, or counted out.

CORRESPONDENT—You then believe that the present Election laws are sufficient for that purpose?

Gen. SIGEL—I think they are defective in some particulars, but worked pretty well the last election. The right of candidates to have their own watchers is a very good provision, and as far as inspectors are concerned they have been elected by the people. If they are bad men the electors are to blame for their stupidity, and have to correct themselves next time. As to the election district divisions and their shapes, the wards and a combination of wards should form the political unit(ies). This principle is observed in regard to Senatorial districts and has worked very well; but as to the Assembly districts the divisions are in some cases ineffectively arranged. Look for instance at the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Districts. It is very difficult for the people to know which is which, and not one of ten voters knows how to easily find the very numerous lines drawn around him.

CORRESPONDENT—Of course the duty will now devolve upon the Reformers of reconstructing the City Government. I should be glad to have your views of how this should be done and what changes might be beneficial. We hear a great deal of talk of a departure from the present mode of municipal government, by the substitution of a Consolidated council by the Legislature instead of the executive head chosen by the people.

Gen. SIGEL—I do not like that at all—not at all. As we have shown that we are able and strong enough to govern ourselves, I would, in the name of 60,000 voters, demand the right of municipal self-government for our City. I maintain that such a great community as ours is per se, by the simple fact of its existence, free and independent within the bounds of the State and Federal Constitutions, and that the laws and regulations for the government and administration of its affairs shall emanate from its own people. In conformity with this principle, involving as it does an emancipation from royalistic tendencies, I would lay the responsibility where it rightfully belongs, i. e., to the people of New-York. And thereby breath a wholesome watchfulness and energy.

CORRESPONDENT—Then you would preserve popular Government here, under a new and honest organization, with abolition of crying evils and safeguards around the Ballot and the Treasury?

Gen. SIGEL—That seems to me eminently the safest and best, besides being just and fair.

CORRESPONDENT—How, then, would you have this work of reorganization or reconstruction begin? By the Legislature giving us a new charter in place of HALL, TWEED & Co.'s seductive Executive, under the mask of which all the frauds have been perpetrated?

Gen. SIGEL—I do not see any objection to an intelligent supervision over our municipal affairs by the State. The State is the guardian of the Constitution, and has to step in whenever a municipality is too weak or unwilling to prevent disorders, and to bring to account its highest officials; but it seems to me that this business of giving or granting a charter to a great city is not in accordance with the spirit of our times and republican institutions.

I remarked that I had never given the subject much thought, when Gen. SIGEL continued:

In feudal times special charters and privileges were granted by the grace of the monarch, for instance in Germany, to certain cities for the purpose of protecting them against their feudalistic surroundings. The fact of there being any independence or liberty inherent in the municipality or community was neither understood nor considered. Whatever authority or privilege was granted the community of a city as to their self-control and government, was conferred graciously by the sovereign, just as a title or badge of nobility was conferred. You will agree with me, that our case is entirely different. All of us stand on the broad basis of individual and collective liberty; we have no King above us, no feudal system around us. Why, then, should a community so populous as this City be compelled to ask for a special charter under which to administer its local affairs and institute its own government? A special charter, defining everything and providing for everything, creates a kind of subhere, degrading and enervating to those who have to submit to it.

CORRESPONDENT—But what mode other than going directly to the Legislature could be adopted?

Gen. SIGEL—It seems to me that the people of New-York should be permitted to create their own organic law. This could be done in various ways. For instance, the Legislature could, by enactment, enable the people, under prescribed forms, to choose a charter convention, which would proceed to frame a charter, just as the people of a Territory are permitted to frame the Constitution which they submit to Congress for acceptance. This charter could be submitted to the Legislature, and must be ratified, if not found inconsistent with the Constitution of the State. Under it our Municipality could reorganize.

CORRESPONDENT—That plan would certainly have the novelty of silencing the croakers who are so jealous of the interference in local affairs by the centralized power.

Gen. SIGEL—This convention should be chosen from the Senatorial districts, say ten from each. That would very probably result in securing a majority of good men in the convention. But I doubt whether we have time to enter on such a radical procedure. We cannot have an election every four weeks or every four months. We must have time to rest, and concentrate all our power in the election of our next Mayor. That will be, and must be, the political focus of the current year, as far as municipal affairs are concerned.

CORRESPONDENT—Would you make any material changes in the organic structure of our Municipal Government?

Gen. SIGEL—The great fundamental principles which I think theoretically and practically underlie the best form of municipal government are:

1. Popular choice of measures and men.
2. An uncontaminated ballot and a well-guarded Treasury.
3. Clearly defined modes of redress, and ways and means of deposing and speedily punishing derelict officials.

A charter under which these principles cannot be practically applied, would be no better than the farce we now have.

CORRESPONDENT—You would make the City Government even more Democratic than heretofore, instead of making it less so by the Commission system.

Gen. SIGEL—Certainly. I would not allow the Mayor to create a junta—a kind of secret leagues arrangement, called a Board of Audit, composed of officers of his own appointment, and authorize them to manipulate the City affairs as of late. I would have a Mayor elected, as now, with the usual executive duties. Then, a City Council chosen from the Senatorial districts. The heads of departments should be chosen by the people or appointed by the Mayor, and be required to submit to the City Council their annual budget of expenses, and also to make monthly financial statements to the Mayor for publication. They should be ex officio members of the City Council, for the purpose of defending in that body the public interests, and for answering questions which may be there propounded as to their administration. They should be subject to removal precisely as the Mayor should be. They should not be chosen by the Board of Aldermen, because they would become more or less dependent on its members, who would have the power of election. Chosen in the manner referred to, with such duties and powers as suggested, they would be independent and be a conserving body within the Board of Aldermen. The charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy is very good in its general tendency, but I do not think it explicit and practical enough. As I said before, the charter should spring fresh from the people, born of their wants as expressed through their chosen delegates. The charter proposed mixes County affairs with City affairs, and by its cumulative vote would allow the Ring men to checkmate the Reformers. Minority representation is very good, but a dangerous weapon in the hands of a corrupt phalanx of Ring men. The followers of TWEED have no right to be represented anywhere. Let us first purify the political atmosphere by a sound majority and then introduce some kind of minority representation as a finality. I am not for commissions, but for a head to represent each department. Responsibility divided is no responsibility at all.

CORRESPONDENT—What would you do to secure honest elections?

Gen. SIGEL—Of course, every general plan is flanked by an array of details, dry and experimental in themselves, but very essential to the success of the whole. Repeating and fraudulent counting have been our greatest bane. The present Election laws, faithfully enforced to the extremest limit, would break up the foul crimes on our ballot-boxes. The recent sending of repeaters to Sing Sing has had a salutary effect. Make it next to impossible for a villain to repeat. Make instantaneous detection certain. It would be better to return to the practice of open ballots or viva voce voting than have our votes stolen, or forged by substituting others, or vitiated by false counting. No crowds should be allowed to gather about the polling precincts, thus obstructing voters and leading to disturbances of the peace.

CORRESPONDENT—Would it not be just to honest people, and fair to society at large, if criminals and public paupers were debarred from voting?

Gen. SIGEL—They certainly form a degrading element in our society, but we must be careful to distinguish the criminal and pauperd from the poor man. We must also try to prevent the causes of these evils by systematic counteracting. The moral atmosphere of New-York could be greatly purified by several important changes in its internal government. At great expense to the City, eighty thousand of its unfortunate population are annually sent to Ward's Island and other places, or harbored in our City. There is a large, shiftless, floating class of paupers and petty criminal, migrating backward and forward between the tenement-houses, streets and pauper institutions. The criminals of a more desperate grade are occasionally sent "out of town," for stiffer or greater periods, to Blackwell's Island or Sing Sing. But there is a constant return flow of these degraded persons from the public pauper and criminal institutions; while our Police and Courts make a great ado in the work of restraining and reimprisoning the offenders. Compulsory education would ultimately remedy much of this evil. Pauper institutions for persons able to labor should be abolished. Petty criminals could be provided for by the establishment of a land colony, located a hundred miles or more from the City, and within the State, where such offenders, requiring restraint for periods of one year or less, could be usefully and healthfully employed. The close contact of these unfortunate persons with the intoxicating influences of the great City being thus severed by distance and so through a change of life, we would not have returning to us, as now, a continuous stream of petty outcrops to grow up into our most desperate criminal classes. Paupers could be provided for by the establishment of land asylums for paupers and families temporarily without means of support, so distant from the City that cost of maintenance would be cheapened, and where all those not incapacitated could labor. And as speedily as possible permanent homes should be procured for these land-asylum inmates, in the broader rural regions, where employment is always in demand. It seems to me that this policy would drain off a large part of our dregs, leaving the remaining population proportionately purified and elevated.

The conversation then drifted on to personal matters, during which Gen. SIGEL expressed his regret that the demands of the office to which the people have elected him will require him to leave his quiet abode on Grove Hill, and move his family into the City. Thus he will become a permanent resident of Gotham, and therefore, as heretofore, his focus of political and personal friends may buckle on their armor and be ready to "fight mit SIGEL."

LOCKED IN A FREIGHT-CAR.

Strange and Perilous Adventure of a Boy of Eleven Years.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

An eleven year-old boy of this city, named CLARENCE SHANER, was made the involuntary hero of a most remarkable adventure a day or two since. He lives with his parents here, and was sent on an errand on Friday last, with instructions to return home immediately. Being a good and obedient boy, his parent naturally became alarmed when evening drew near, and he had not yet returned. Messengers were dispatched in every direction, streams were dragged, and every means taken to obtain a trace of the missing boy—all to no purpose. The search was kept up all night, and then given up in despair by the relatives and friends. The mother of the boy was almost crazed at his disappearance, and her situation was becoming alarming, when, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, the boy made his appearance, in an almost exhausted condition, and exhibiting unmistakable evidence of having endured great hardship during his two days absence. As soon as he was able he told his story, which is substantially as follows:

When he went down town on his errand, he saw, through the open door of a freight car, which was in a train at the Erie depot, a quantity of corn lying about the floor. He thought here would be a good chance to obtain a nice meal for some pet chickens of his at home, and he climbed into the car and commenced filling his pockets. While thus engaged, the door of the car was suddenly closed and fastened. The boy at once began to cry and shout to make his situation known, but to no purpose, and soon the train moved off. He says he first thought of the effect his disappearance would have on his parents, and then began to concoture how far he would probably be carried before he could make his presence in the car known. It was pitch dark in his moving prison, and he was tumbled around on the floor by a ball at every jerk and lurch of the train, there being nothing to hold to. At times, he says, he would be thrown with considerable force against the sides of the car, and he has great bruises on his shoulders and hips as the consequence. Scratches on different parts of his person, and the presence of coal dust and splinters also testify to the character of his experience on this part of his journey. The train, he says, stopped once before it made the stop when he was discovered, and he did all in his power to attract the attention of some one about the station. He shouted, pounded on the sides of the car, and fairly shrieked for assistance, but without the desired effect, and he was soon once more rolling and bumping about the car, on he knew not where, but knew the train shortly stopped again, and the young prisoner ascertained, from the movements about the station, that some cars were to be switched out of the train, and he says he prayed that his car might be one of them. His car was one of them, and, when it was placed on the switch, he succeeded, after hard labor, in attracting the attention of a man who was passing the car. He opened the door, and upon seeing the poor boy, covered with dust, in which the tears had cut deep traces down the boy's cheeks, brutally demanded, "What the h—l you doin' here?" (Sobbing with the little fellow told his story, only to be informed that "he'd better dig out, d—n quick!" He then went to the depot building, and asked a boy what place he was in, and how far it was from Binghamton. The boy eyed him suspiciously a moment, and then told him he was in Barton, about thirty-five miles from Binghamton. It was pitch dark, and the unfortunate CLARENCE was in an entirely strange place, without a cent to purchase a morsel to eat or pay his way back home. Moreover, the cruel rebuff of the trackman had disheartened him, and he could not summon courage to ask assistance for any one. He obtained information of the boy who had told him where he was as to a road which went in the direction of Binghamton, and, as a time of night when he would have been quietly sleeping in bed at home, he started on his way to the city, where his anxious parents were searching in all directions for him. He had no dinner or supper, and the pangs of hunger began to assail him. These he satisfied as well as he could by eating of the corn which he put in his pockets in the morning, which act had placed him in his present situation. After walking about two hours, and passing many houses where he could see the cheery lights, and children playing within, bringing the burning tears afresh to his eyes, his strength began to fail him, and he knew he must lie down somewhere and sleep, he was very cold, and he was almost numb with exposure. Coming to a house where it seemed kind people must live, he made up his mind to go in and beg a supper and a bed for the night. His hand was on the gate-latch, when a fierce watchdog came bounding at him, and frightened him away. About a mile further on he came to a farmhouse close near to which stood the road was a small enclosure, in which was a haystack, and about it cattle feeding. The almost frozen boy crawled into the hay, and, although suffering from hunger, he soon fell asleep. He was awakened once or twice by mice running across his face, and by cattle rubbing against the haystack. He awoke early on Saturday morning, and upon crawling to the ground he found that his feet were frozen, and he was so stiffened that he could scarcely walk. No one was stirring about the farmhouse. He breakfasted on raw corn. He met wagons on the road, but was overtaken by teams, and these were heavily loaded, and their drivers walking, so he did not ask for a ride. He passed through many villages, but, although almost fainting with hunger, was not courageous enough to beg a mouthful to eat. All day long he journeyed on, suffering intense physical and mental agony, until just after dark the lights of a large town came in sight, and he felt it must be Binghamton. It was Binghamton, and about 7 o'clock he reached his father's house, more dead than alive. The boy tells his story in a very touching manner. His extraordinary experience has prostrated him on a bed of sickness, but he is rapidly recovering. Did David Copperfield's famous journey to his Aunt Betsey Trotwood's ever before find so near a parallel?

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Revision of the System—Increasing Evils Each Year's Immigration.

No State only citizens who for the first time arrive at New-York from foreign ports are received as emigrants, and a capitation tax of $1 50 for every such person is levied upon the consignees of arriving vessels. According to this definition of the term, naturalized foreigners who land here for the first time, upon their second visit to the United States are emigrants, and returnable as such in the manifest data required from the masters of vessels hailing from foreign sea-ports. It is from these passenger lists that the official statistics of immigration through this port have hitherto been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington as well as by the Commissioners of Emigration of this State. The yearly aggregates of immigrants arriving here, so gathered from Capitalists' reports, are comparatively correct, for the Commissioners guard with jealous care against improper subtractions from the emigrant fund of which they are trustees. Some hundreds of cases come to light each year, from affidavits and statements made at the Commissioners' offices, of immigrants who have been erroneously entered as citizens, or whose names have been wholly omitted in the manifests. By so many hundreds the number of aliens landing at this port is, year by year, larger and more accurate in the report of the Commissioners of Emigration than in the statistics emanating from the National Bureau, which does not possess the same facilities for correcting its original entries.

But in the classification of immigrants according to their respective nationalities, no such approximate exactness is to be found in the official figures compiled in either the State or the national office. In July last Mr. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, thought it necessary to issue a circular to the masters of European passenger vessels, requesting greater carefulness in determining the nationality of their passengers. This request has been apparently ineffectual. Whether from indolence or want of time to make the proper inquiries, or from an undue reliance upon his own linguistic and ethnological attainments, the gentlemanly-looking clerk in the Atlantic Steam-ship Company's office at Liverpool or London, Bremen or Hamburg, too often regulates the native country of his customers by guess-work, and his inaccurate surmise is winked at by his employers, and adopted by the steamer's Captain or purser. The practical result of such reckless records of nationalities is that the actual number of German emigrants by the German lines is exaggerated to the depreciation of the Swiss, Scandinavian, Dutch and Belgian emigration; that the English passengers by English lines are unfairly increased at the expense of the Irish and Welsh; while among the Scotch are reckoned numbers of Irish laborers taking passage from Glasgow, &c. So uniform has been the direction of these errors in classification that the total of the Irish who arrived at this port within the past decade has probably been understated by almost 100,000, and the English and Scotch collectively overestimated by nearly the same number. Similarly tens of thousands deducted from the miscellaneous immigration, have supplemented, in the official returns, the actual number of Germans who landed at New-York within the same period.

These inferences are mainly drawn from an examination of the records at the Castle Garden Landing Depot, where the birthplace of every steerage passenger arriving there is asked in his or her own language, and entered according to his or her own statement. The entries so made would supply a satisfactory, if not a perfectly authentic record of the nationality of immigrants landing at the port of New-York, were the aggregate of these exactly coextensive with the arrivals at Castle Garden. But among the latter are included many adopted citizens of the United States returning by steerage from their native countries, while the former comprise many aliens coming as cabin passengers from Europe, and a few arriving in small numbers from West Indian and other ports, who disembark outside of Castle Garden. Yet the register at the landing depot furnishes the most trustworthy guide in any estimate of the proportion in which each foreign nation contributes to the immigration through this port. By taking the same percentages of the exact figures which represent the whole number of aliens landed at New-York in the past year, a very close approximation can be made to the quota furnished by each external country toward that aggregate. We say an approximation, for an estimate so spread from the responsible data the landing depot would slightly understate the arrivals from those nations, notably the English, which are mostly given to travelling as cabin passengers.

An analysis of the aliens landed at New-York from foreign ports in 1871 may be interesting as affording the latest authentic nature of the immigration for the year. It is based upon the manifests supplied by the masters of arriving vessels, and in illustration of our remarks upon the nature and extent of their inaccuracies, we subjoin the corresponding figures from the register before referred to:

I.—EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK IN 1871.

Countries of Birth.		Countries of Birth.	
England	51,027	Norway	2,719
Ireland	66,220	Denmark	2,210
Scotland	10,154	Prussia	4,245
Wales	1,224	Switzerland	2,420
Austrian and German Empires	34,801	Portugal	4,064
Sweden	10,749	Italy	2,723
		Miscellaneous	2,883
Total in 1871			229,639
Total in 1870			212,170

II.—STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN IN 1871, (INCLUDING OVER 10,000 RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES:)

Country of Birth.		Country of Birth.	
England	36,316	Norway	2,743
Ireland	65,600	Denmark	3,031
Scotland	8,147	Prussia	5,276
Wales	4,336	Switzerland	4,064
Austrian and German Empires	77,966	Italy	2,723
Sweden	13,796	Miscellaneous	2,066
Total in 1871			228,963
Total in 1870			212,554

Comparing the former figures with the corresponding statistics of the preceding year, in which the inaccuracies were probably of a similar nature—we are struck by the increased proportion borne by the English to the Irish immigration, the ratio being larger, we believe, than it has been for a generation. It would, in fact, appear that Albion cables improved communications, and international conventions are removing the antipathies and jealousies heretofore between the United States and England. Ten years ago the flower of the English emigrants preferred the wilds of Australia, the snows of Canada, or jungles of Hindostan; and the British tourist who had done America was looked upon as a second Livingstone or Bayard on his return. All this is gradually but surely changing. Englishmen of means and education are now establishing themselves here in all branches of trade and the professions. This increasing index from England proves the appreciation for Americans that is gaining ground in the mother country, and, joining British immigration of the Welsh and Scotch population is also discernable, and will probably act as a counterpoise to the Irish vote.

Contrary to the anticipations of many, the close of the Franco-Germanic war was not followed by any unusual movements of the population of either country involved in the late struggle. The expected exodus of impoverished families and discontented peasants from France has certainly not taken the direction of this port to any considerable extent. It is true the Rhine and Danube sending numerous voluntary exiles to our shores; but as no special record of immigrants from these provinces was kept prior to their annexation to Germany, we cannot accurately judge how far this movement is unprecedented. The German immigration, which has been remarkably large for the last six months, consumbers sending numbers not reach the vast proportions it had attained in the last preceding years.

Hon. Charles Hale, the New Assistant Secretary of State.

Alluding to the President's nomination of Hon. CHARLES HALE to be the Assistant Secretary of State in place of Hon. J. C. B. DAVIS, now with the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

We have personal knowledge that the appointment was unsolicited and unlooked for on the part of Mr. HALE, and that in the event of its confirmation, of which there can be no doubt, it will be accepted with reluctance on account of the honorable position and responsible duties upon which he has just entered in the State Legislature. Here his situation is most promising, and his influence as Chairman of the Railway Committee, and his familiarity with most questions of State policy, would be of great value to his colleagues and to the community. At the same time, the appointment of Mr. HALE to this more responsible position may be regarded, not only as an expression of approval of the Government of his course should he decide to accept it, but as a recognition of the ability of Government administration which he has had the best opportunities for acquiring. Compiled as it has been, sometimes by our foreign representatives, of hearsay, which is liable to misrepresentation, sometimes by Consuls at Consular Agencies, and sometimes by American citizens, who have learned by experience that chance and, especially the Consular appointed has not been, it is important respects just what it should not be. With respect to both these grievances, as well as to the general administration of the details of our foreign service, Mr. HALE's long training and observation in that service cannot fail to be useful to the Government, and contribute to the preservation of good relations with the representatives and citizens in all parts of the world."

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES.

A Reorganization of the Society Probable—The Sachems Defeated—The General Committee Order an Entrance.

Messrs. TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, the four Tammany Sachems who have held such power in the famous Society bearing this name, having been beaten at all points and grown so unpopular with their associate sachems, were forced to resign all connection with the organization, and other members, among whom were Sachems MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, ISAAC BELL, EMANUEL B. HART, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, NATHANIEL JARVIS and SAMUEL B. GARVIN, attempted to remodel the demoralized Society under the name of "a movement for the purification of Tammany Hall." They began their work of reorganization, but found that, although the four chief leaders of the Ring had lost their power, there were still a number of the Ring members left who did not wish to lose their interest in Tammany, hitherto such a money making machine to them. These men, led by HARRY GENET, HENRY WOLTMAN, and others of that ilk, immediately went to work to reform Tammany after their own fashion, their attention evidently being to grasp the reins themselves, and eventually to bring back into power their former masters, the thieves who are now trembling in dread of the law. This Genet and Woltman party, as it is known, held primaries a few nights ago, elected delegates to the Tammany General Committee for 1873, and called a meeting for last night.

On Tuesday the Sachems (BRENNAN, NICHOLSON & Co.) met and passed resolutions looking to reorganization, and repudiating the newly-elected General Committee, on the ground that no such election had been authorized. A resolution was passed closing the doors of the Hall against the Genet party, as previously announced, and when one of the Sachems was questioned in regard to the matter, he replied that Tammany Hall had "closed for repairs." At the meeting referred to AUGUSTUS SCHULZ was elected Grand Sachem; and 120 new members were elected, among whom are Gen. McClellan, George Ticknor Curtis, Wm. Butler Duncan, Robert B. Roosevelt and Wm. F. Havemeyer. The new General Committee, upon learning of the action of the Sachems, became aroused, and threatened to hold their meeting in Tammany Hall by fair means or foul, and a disturbance was confidently looked for by the knowing ones. The Sachems hold that they have a right to exclude anybody they like from the Tammany Hall building, the property belonging to the Tammany Society, and its disposition, by the Constitution of the Society, being in the control of a majority of the Sachems. The General Committee, they claim, have only been allowed the use of the Hall heretofore by courtesy; that they were no part of the Tammany Society. The General Committee felt certain of their right, and yesterday they procured an injunction from Judge BARNARD, on application of Justice SCOTT, restraining the Sachems from preventing the Committee from holding their proposed meeting. The following is the order of the Court:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1873, before Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice: JOHN SCOTT against The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York. On reading the complaint in the above entitled action and affidavit, whereby it appears the Board of Sachems of the above-named defendants have passed a resolution to close the doors of the building of the said defendants from the building owned by the said defendants, situated on Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of preventing a public meeting room in said building, in violation of the rights of said corporators, of whom said plaintiff is one. Now, on motion of JOHN E. DEVLIN, of counsel of said plaintiff, it is ordered, that said defendants, their officers, employes and gaolers be, and they are hereby, prohibited and restrained from carrying out said resolution of the Board of Sachems, and are also prohibited and restrained from barring and bolting or preventing any corporator of said defendants from meeting in said building or said meeting-room, or having access thereto, until the further order of this Court.

Let a copy of this order be served on the chief officers, chief gaolers and janitors show cause at the special Term of this Court, at Chambers, in said Court-house, on the 15th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, or soon, why the injunction order should not be continued, &c.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

THE MEETING.

Last evening Superintendent KELSO, fearing an outbreak, made extensive preparations to prevent a breach of the peace. A force of 250 policemen was gathered from various surrounding precincts and posted about the Hall, guarding all the approaches, and preventing the collection of any disorderly or noisy gathering. Should any wordy or violent action or breach of the peace might ensue, Superintendent KELSO was in command of this force in person, aided by Capts. CORTELLAND and CAMERON. The policemen were retained about the Hall until all apprehensions of a disturbance had ceased, and the crowd which had collected about the building had dispersed.

At about 8 o'clock the Committee took quiet possession of the Hall, and held their meeting, which was called to order by Ex-Alderman WOLTMAN. HARRY GENET was, on motion of Mr. WOLTMAN, made Chairman, and Mr. DAN SCULLY of the Fourth Ward, and JOHN T. TULLY, of the Fifteenth Ward, were elected Secretaries pro tem. On motion of THOMAS COMAN, it was agreed to refer contesting delegations to a committee on contested seats composed of five persons—Messrs. Coman, Wellmer, Police Justices Scott and Shandley and Richard Flanagan. Credentials were then handed in, and it was found that there were present, contesting delegations from a number of Wards, and a "success" was taken by the Committee to enable the Committee to examine credentials. This Committee, after prolonging the recess, finally reported the names of those entitled to seats. They also reported that the ballots in the Twenty-first Ward had not yet been counted, being now in the possession of the Police, who had seized them on the night of the primary election. The Committee were to count them, and their report was to be final. Of the contest the delegations from the Twenty-second Ward, one headed by Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, and the other by JOHN S. MCCARTHY, the latter was admitted.

On motion of Ex-Alderman WOLTMAN the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. The Hall was soon emptied, and the Tammany Committee went off jubilant at their triumph over the would-be Reformers.

The Sachems, it is understood, will contest their right to the management of the Hall in the Courts.

Tweed and Connolly.

TWEED was at his office yesterday, "in the hands of his counsel," and attending to his private affairs, as he informed all reporters who called. The time of his departure for Albany has become problematical.

CONNOLLY, it is believed, still passes his days in the retirement of Fort Washington, free from the presence of Sheriff's deputies, the Grand Jury's officers, and other like annoyances.

Edward S. Stokes—He is Visited by His Father.

The demeanor of EDWARD S. STOKES still remains the same. Yesterday he received a number of his personal friends and relatives, including his father and brother. His father was much affected at first, but after the interview he seemed to be in better spirits. Counsel Young has not yet decided when he will send the papers to the District-Attorney, but it is probable that he will do so today or to-morrow. It has been announced that the prisoner was a pupil and graduate of the Philadelphia High School. This statement, in the main, is incorrect. The records of the High School show that EDWARD S. STOKES was admitted to the school as a pupil on the 10th of July, 1866, and left on the 4th of October, 1867; so, at the twenty-second education occurred about the date of his admission he could not have been a student in the Central High School more than a month.

Probable Homicide at Camden, N. J.

A family of convicts at Camden on Tuesday night had a fight which threatens serious results to one of their number. The history of the family is DIBBLE, and nearly every member of it has been in the State Prison. On Tuesday night HENRY DIBBLE, the father of four sons, each as notorious as himself, had a dispute with his son GEORGE, which resulted in an assault by the latter upon his father, with an iron. The old man had his skull fractured by the blows. The victim was yesterday lying in a critical condition, and was not expected to recover. GEORGE has left for parts unknown. He has two brothers now in State Prison, from which the elder DIBBLE had lately been released.

CITY MATTERS.

Happy Health Throughout.

Many people were impressed yesterday with the conviction that Sheriff HALL had retired not for a few hours only, as all thought, but for a long period. "Gone, and where was the truant Mayor gone?" One said he had gone to Jersey. Another affirmed that he had left for Canada to enjoy the invigorating delights of a midwinter moose hunt. A third declared that he had not left the City, but was making an extemporaneous pursuit of himself by hiding in some secluded dwelling out of the reach of the searching eye of the Deputy Sheriff, and beyond the ken of the scents of the world which, it was just possible, might call him to account much sooner than he had thought. A Commercial Advertiser reporter, however, intimated that the absent Mayor was probably at his residence in this City, measures as several bundles of papers addressed to him had received at his office in the City Hall had been sent to him by a messenger attached to the Mayor's office. But whether he still abides in the City, or whether he has sought refuge from the cares of office by fleeting to the Canadian shore—fearing lest within the retreat of thousands of men who "left their country for their country's good"—it seemed to be believed that he will never resume the duties of the office from which he has retired for "at least a week." It was reported yesterday that he had agreed to "turn up" early next week, and then retire forever from the office upon which the public away he has reflected no credit.

Gen. SIGEL's Office.

Register SIGEL will endeavor to obtain an appropriation either from the Legislature or the Board of Supervisors, for a thorough renovation and alteration of the Hall of Records, refurbishing it fire-proof. The southern partition on the first floor will be removed, largely increasing the amount of room. The Register's own office and the recording and copying clerks will be transferred to the second story, the wooden floor of which will be covered with tiles as a protection against fire. An iron staircase will replace the pitch-pine one now in existence, and iron book-racks will be substituted for the present wooden cases. The maps, hitherto the prey of mice and exposed to dust, will be kept in closed iron tubes. The costly new roof will be covered with tin, and the whole interior of the building newly painted and whitewashed. A large iron safe will be placed in each room. The cost of all the proposed improvements has been estimated by competent judges at $40,000. Gen. SIGEL will soon cause large cisterns and buckets to be placed in both the second and third stories, to afford protection in case of fire. Of the sixty-four recording clerks who were in his Department when he entered it, Gen. SIGEL intends to retain fifteen or twenty of the best qualified, while he will appoint about fifteen new men. To aid in determining the fitness of the applicants, he has formed a committee of Brevet Major-General SIGEL and Messrs. GILLEY, LEMOX, BLADVERE and SALISBURY. This Board has met every evening for more than a week to examine the qualifications of candidates, who are given papers to copy, and are otherwise put on trial. The final decisions of the Board are given, one of the most experienced searchers will be called in to assist them in forming their judgment.

Gen. SIGEL says that he intends to make a thorough examination of all the workings of his Department, in order to ascertain what further improvements can be made to expedite the efficiency of this important branch of the public service.

The City Securities—A Statement by the New-York Chamberlain.

City Chamberlain PALMER yesterday sent the following to Controller GREEN and acting Mayor COCHRANE:

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller, &c.

I take leave to inform you that I entered upon the duties of my office as Chamberlain of the City of New-York on the 6th inst., and that I have made personal examination of the securities and moneys pertaining to the office, and delivered over to me by my predecessor, and I submit to you the following statement of the same, viz.:

In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the New-York State Insurance and Trust Company	$8,024 [illegible]
In Equity—moneys on deposit with the United States Trust Company	17,137 31
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the Union Trust Company as temporary deposits	163,793 [illegible]
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the Union Trust Company, Court account	35,890 71
In Equity—Moneys on deposit with the National Broadway Bank	15,748 04
In Equity—Bonds and mortgages	1,194,200 72
In Equity—Government and railroad bonds	48,700 00
In Equity—New-York City stock	1,400 00
Military money of the First Division National Guard, S. N. Y., on deposit in National Broadway Bank	1,098 26
Commutation money, Commissioners of Emigration, on deposit in National Broadway Bank	2,409

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872. The report is an official one, being made out at the office of JAMES M. MACCONNELL, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONT.

One tenement-house, south-west corner of Tenth and sixty-first streets, 20.5 by 49, four stories; WM. F. TRATTER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, 175 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 40, two stories and basement; F. H. MCCARTHY, owner.

Two tenement-houses north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 64, five stories; CUNNINGHAM, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 1817a and 1817b Stanton-street, 25 by 48.8, five stories; CHAS. GOELLER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Broome-street, 25 feet east of Goerck-street, 25 by 65, five stories; T. ROCK, owner.

One tenement-house, south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, 25 by 46, five stories; J. H. SCHUTTE, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 137 Ninth-avenue, 25 by 39, four stories; FRANK MERKER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 165 Rivington-street, 25 by 50, five stories; JOHN FREDMAN, owner.

One factory, No. 308 East Fifth-street, 25 by 94, five stories; GAEBLER & PAUSEL, owners.

One office, No. 220 Delancey-street, 14 by 19, one story; D. ADLER, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One third-class store, west side of Third-avenue, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 21 by 60, one story; P. KOPPER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total buildings	12	Tenement-houses	9
Brown-stone front	1	Third-class stores	1
Brick fronts	11	Factory	1
Frame building	1	Office	1
First-class dwelling	1		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick tenement-house, No. 116 Sullivan-street, 34 by 45, two stories, and two stories to be added; MRS. CONRY, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 381 East Twelfth-street, 20 by 45, two stories, three stories to be added; JOHN SCHAEFER, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, west side of Eighth-avenue, 40 feet north of Forty-second-street, 20 by 50, four stories, front to be changed; MARX LAYE, owner.

One second class brick store, No. 128 Broadway, 25 by 55, five stories, front to be taken out and replaced with iron; PHILIPS & JULIUS, owners.

One stable, south-west corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street, 45 by 85, two stories, interior alterations to be made; JOHN MURPHY, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

West Thirty-ninth-street, Nos. 145 and 147, C. B. LEBARON, owner; unsafe and badly bulged front walls.

West Seventeenth-street, No. 144, rear, W. B. ASTOR, owner; dangerously unsafe roof and floors.

Crosby-street, Nos. 168 and 170, A. GORDON HAMERSLEY, owner; unsafe and bulged front walls.

Hudson-street, No. 302, rear, GEO. ELY, owner; dilapidated and unsafe generally.

West Broadway, Nos. 64 and 164, — HAYS, owner; unsafe generally.

South-street, No. 9, H. P. MARTIN, owner; unsafe, cracked rear wall.

Chatham-street, No. 99, ALEX. RICH, owner; unsafe balustrade on roof.

Chatham-street, No. 83, ALEX. GOLDBERG, lessee; unsafe coping-stones of parapet walls.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

South-street, No. 9, H. P. MARTIN, owner; William-street, No. 209, A. B. HUTCHINGS, owner; Chatham-street, No. 95, A. GOLDBERG, lessee; and Chatham-street, Nos. 99 and 101, A. RICH, owner.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important transaction of the season thus far was consummated at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 11, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., in the sale of improved realty belonging to the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, sold by order of Messrs. HENRY F. SPAULDING and JEREMIAH DEVLIN, executors. The property disposed of is located on Canal and Howard streets, and embraces four first-class five-story marble-front stores, with plot of ground, in size 100 by 110, known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-street, and two similar buildings, with plot of ground, 49.5 by about 100, (rear irregular,) adjoining the above in the rear, known as Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-street. One of the last-named buildings, however, is older than the others, and of less value. The buildings nearly cover the lots, and rent together at the rate of $73,000 per annum. The property was offered in one lot, and after a considerable competition was purchased by Mr. E. S. HIGGINS, the owner of the Grand Central Hotel, for $263,000. The price realized when the rental of the premises is taken into consideration, was a low one, but on the whole was considered fair, being considerably in advance of the original cost, and average interest on the money for the time which could probably now be erected for $20,000. That a good bargain was obtained was conceded, and in our own opinion better figures should have been obtained. On the part of the auctioneer all was done that could be to achieve this result, but those present seemed indisposed to second their efforts, and the title of the property was transferred at the sum noted. Among the bidders other than the purchaser at the sale, the names of Messrs. WM. WATSON & WM. S. DUKE may be mentioned. At the conclusion of this above sale, the same firm, by order of the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, under the direction of W. W. GOODRICH, Esq., referee, offered at auction an undivided one-third interest in and to two blocks of land, bounded respectively by Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, Eighth-avenue and Broadway, which interest was purchased by J. D. MILLS, the plaintiff in the suit in question, for $64,000. No other business was transacted, the legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, being adjourned until the 17th inst. Today, at the Exchange, a desirable Brooklyn property is noticed for sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., and a house and lot on Seventeenth-street, in this City, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. At private sale, A. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having sold, Jan. 3, the house and lot (15.11 by 65 by 100) No. 324 Fifth-avenue, to Mr. WOOLSEY, Jr., for $45,000, which same property was resold on Thursday last for $47,000 by Mr. PELL, real estate broker.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 11, NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Five-story marble-front stores and lots, viz.: 4 stores, with plot of ground, n. e. of Canal-st., 267 ft. s. of Broadway, known as Nos. 261, 263, 265, and 267; 2 stores and plot of ground s. e. of Howard, 24.6 s. of Broadway, known as Nos. 21 and 23, plot 49.5x about 100, rear irregular; rear line, 71 ft. sold together $263,000

One-third interest in 2 blocks of ground bounded by 58th, 59th and 61st sts., Broadway and 8th-av. 65,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION with 7th-av., 424-st.—Very desirable four-story high stoop, modern improved complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x58, lot 102 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 56th-st., a first-class four-story and basement brownstone house, of full width and extra depth; price $54,000. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 39 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, semi-cellar brick house on 23d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av.; price $6,500; half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HAET & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on East Houston-st., corner Mangin-st., and adjoining the ferry. Price and terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English basement dwelling house, situated on 20th-st. between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STEAV., 44th-st., near 8th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in very best order, for sale; key with

E. G. & D. BROWN, No. 105 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE IMproved property in market, between Park and 4th ave., well rented, for unimproved City lots. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 105 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; 10 rooms. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS G. PINCKNEY, No. 79 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE City lots, improved property on 5th-av., well located. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR 16TH-ST.—A SUperior four-story house, 22x75 feet; for sale reasonably. F. C. & D. BROWN, No. 105 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER OF REAL ESTATE,
No. 306 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BEACH-ST.
Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care.

V. MATTHEWSON & SON—JANUARY 1st, 1872.—Have removed and occupying the second story and office in the Stores of Messrs. Stevens, Dey & Co., Nos. 44 and 46 Cortlandt-st., (Trinity-place.) Also, on the 1st inst., at the City and Country Auction Rooms, 111 Fulton-st., by the Arm and Catalogue, at No. 17 Fine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes,

Just as soon as the trains, which are now filled with men and their families, can be transported, much increase the value of every house on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, we will give information as to houses, lots, prices, &c., on the line, upon application to A. P. HOPE, No. 139 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

A TEXAS PLANTATION.

In East Bend County, on leading road, 2,000 acres of as good land as the sun shines on; 300 acres in cotton, 100 acres in corn and oats; 1,200 acres well timbered.

The improvements consist in part of a dwelling-house, cabins for the hands, sugar-house, steam engine, cotton-gin, saw-mill, horses, &c., &c.

The place, with stock, implements, fifty-bale Mobile and open wagons, carts, and all necessary farming implements, can be bought at $20,000, one-half cash, or $6,000 in cash and balance at one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest.

The location is within easy reach by rail of Galveston and Houston, and is only offered for sale for division among the heirs (on account of the death of the late proprietor,) and at cash price, and on cash terms as to insure a cash 10 per cent. with the requisite capital, who will a second time make the fortune of as fine property.

Apply to or address at Galveston, Texas.

E. M. TRUEHEART,
Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome brown-stone house, on Central-av., (one-hight stoop, front,) containing 10 rooms, five or seven acres finely improved, large complete stable-yard, thoroughly built, supplied with conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, cistern, fruit, flowers, shrubbery, grapery, forcing, ornamental trees, water supply, unsurpassed healthy neighborhood, terms moderate. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 257 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Essex Co., N. J., is now the line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TURBE, No. 11 Broadway, New-York.

EAST VIRGINIA FARM—ONE THOUsand acres, convenient to Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore; location and conditions probably unequaled; price, under circumstances, extremely low; price, cipher only. C. L. HARRIS & CO., No. 11 Broadway, Room No. 18.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS REAL Estate, with tenement, in Fort Chester, for good City improved property; equity, $40,000; must cash will pay balance. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 105 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lots and farms for sale; a great variety. Also, tenements and unfurnished houses to let for one year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, 6 to 11 or Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, the Elmes, 104th-st., near Madison-av., a dwelling-house, with barn, and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 1 Madison-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The House and Lot No. 44 Bleecker-st., near Washington-st., pleasantly situated for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, added No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., LARGE DWELling, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location. Now occupied. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 35, 39, 40, 42, 57, 62, 64, 66, 71, 72, 73 and 90 WALL-ST.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 21, 23, 45, 47, 49 NEW-ST.
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 23 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL FIRE-PROOF SAFES LET.
And Nos. 4 and 10 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, just above Park-place; to a good tenant a liberal arrangement would be made. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST. 150 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and nearly new store, now finishing; will be leased to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST CORNER STORE TO LET.—A first-class fifty-foot corner store near Canal-st. to let. The store has all modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, finely adapted to mechanical and manufacturing purposes; heated with steam. Apply to GEO. WALKER, No. 162 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES ON BROADway; also, stores on 4th-av. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 457 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM POW. er, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 14 and 16 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD J. GARDINIER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, SANDS & GARRETT—Bean, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following, viz.: The fine, commodious English-basement house, No. 42 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., four stories front, five in rear, 20x50, lot 20x98, complete with all modern improvements; perfect order; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

M. A. LYNCH AND EUGENE N. CAMP, No. 111 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, six brick houses and lots on Division-av. near Wythe-av., Brooklyn, (five minutes from the ferry,) containing all modern improvements. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH PURCHASERS, ONE high stoop (25 feet) choice house; also, an English or French basement, location between 26th and 42d sts., eastward of 6th av. Owners only need send particulars. GEO. H. PETERS, No. 215 Murray-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Eight and Ten per Cent. Town and County Bonds.

Registered with the State Auditor, and payable by the State Treasurer, for sale by

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
No. 144 204-st., Chicago.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, L. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH GRIESS, EMIL MAGNUS,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HOFFMAN, EDWARD PRIBES,
GERHARD JANSSEN, DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUENZ, EMIL SAUER,
LEO LEHMANN, JOHN SCHIEFFELIN,
M. R. LEVIN, W. G. TAAKE,
FREDERICK M. MASS, FREDERICK VILMAR.

At a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAUER was unanimously elected President, DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President. G. H. SCHEINEMEN, Cashier.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 27 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 27 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, the 16 January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.

ASHER TAYLOR,
DELLESTUS M. HOLT,
GEORGE S. WHITFIELD,
JAN. 1, 1872.

CAUTION—YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO purchase or negotiate for a certain policy of insurance, issued by SHERMAN & INNIS, indorsed by JNO. OSBORN, SON & CO., dated 18th December, 1871, on three houses, due 15th March, for $4,000 in all, and payable at the Park Bank, the same having been lost or stolen.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO. (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the state, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 39 Broadway, New-York.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $8,712,075, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $600,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 percent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON Tuesday, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

LEVI AEGAR,	ZACHARIA JAQUES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	T. C. KIMBALL,
JAY ADAMS,	O. S. MONROE,
PETER B. ANDERSON,	NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
BRENEZER BEADLES,	WM. W. OWENS,
TOB,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
J. S. BARROW,	EDGAR PINCKNEY,
ALEX. BONNELL,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN V. BURN,	G. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	CHAS. R. RICHARD,
ALEX. ELLERSON,	CHAS. SHEAR,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	R. T. TEFFT,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	N. E. THURBER,
DANIEL FOSTER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
JAMES HIGGINS,	JAS. WALLACE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	R. CORNELL WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. SNODDER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, 20 MARKET-ST., New-York and Cortlandt Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW-YORK CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, held on the 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HARRY CONRAD,	SAMUEL F. BARGER,
JOHN BELLAMY,	ELIAS HOWE,
JAMES H. HOYT,	ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY R. KUNZARDT,	CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,	HENRY L. DYER,
	ALFRED CUMMINGS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and R. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of the "General Act" approved July 22, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF MONTANA BONDS.

By direction of the Treasurer of Montana Territory, we will, upon presentation, redeem Montana Bonds from Number (156) One Hundred Fifty-five to (197) One Hundred Ninety-seven, inclusive, of one thousand dollars each, and Numbers (3) Three, (4) Four, (5) Five, (6) Six, of fifty dollars each. Interest ceases on the above-described bonds from and after Jan. 1, 1872. Holders of the same will please take notice.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER-MINING COMPANY.—The amount of capital of said Company is $1,000,000, stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, consisting of mines at Austin, Nevada, necessary for the business of said Company, as full-paid stock, and not liable to any further calls or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed $600.

JOHN A. MONSELL, President.
JOHN J. REGELE, Trustees.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD,
WILLIAM H. ALVORD, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—WILLIAM H. ALVORD, Secretary, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing report is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true. WILLIAM H. ALVORD.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1872. A. HITZMA DE GROVE, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN G. DAVIES,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	ROBT. SEAMAN,
THOS. MOYNE,	ROBERT COLLINS,
PETER V. DUFLON,	ROBT. E. DAWES,
REUL C. HOGEBOOM,	JESSE W. FOWLER,
PHILIP HILLIGHAST,	JOHN A. BRIGGS,

At a meeting of the Board held on Wednesday, 10th inst., WM. A. THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIES Vice-President. A. SWINFORD, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 78 BROADWAY, CORNER OF DEY-ST., New-York, Jan. 10, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR THREE TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 159 BROADWAY, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WEAY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year 1872:

T. E. BURGESS,	MERRITT H. SMITH,
THOMAS MORTON,	J. WINDMULLER,
HENRY DAVID,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES JENKINS,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
M. R. VAN BUREN,	JOHN A. RAUSE,
J. W. BROWN,	JAMES NEEVES,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOMAS WEBB,
B. A. MATHEAU,	GEO. G. JEFFERIES,
WILLIAM MILES,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
DANIEL A. SCHANCK,	WM. P. HALL,
NELSON SAMMIS,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	ALFRED SCHANCK,
CLEMENTS. PARSONS,	JOHN M. RIKER,
JAMES E. DERBY,	JAMES BELLEY,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. G. HATFIELD,	JOHN C. WINANS,
DYKE H. LOUTREL,	JOHN S. BOLTON,
IRA J. C. LAWRENCE,	J. S. BLYDENBURGH,
BERNARD MCFELLY,	H. C. BARINGER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, this day held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN B. WARDS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY J. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN BARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PRATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
JOHN C. WEBB,	THOS. H. MOORE,
FRANCIS RUSNALD,	ANDREW MILLS.
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	

And Samuel C. Harrison, Rufus Hoagland, and John W. Scott were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. L. AVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 118 BROADWAY, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

John D. Jones,	Philip M. Lydig,
Charles H. Webb,	Joseph Gaillard,
William H. Appleyard,	William E. Dodge,
Robert Ray,	George A. Jones,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,	James A. Roosevelt,
Stanford Cobb,	Henry E. Axton,
	Henry Meyer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. OLINTOS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE
NEW-YORK SECURITY
ON THE MARKET.
MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST, UPWARD OF 240 MILES ARE IN OPERATION, AND ITS ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. TOWARD ITS CONSTRUCTION NEARLY $3,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

THIS ROAD WILL POSSESS EQUAL ADVANTAGES FOR LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS WITH ANY OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES FROM NEW-YORK, SOME OF WHICH ARE PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS ON THREE TIMES THE COST OF THE MIDLAND.

THE MORTGAGE IS ONLY $16,000 TO THE MILE.

AS AN EVIDENCE OF THEIR APPRECIATION BY THE PUBLIC, THESE BONDS ARE BEING ABSORBED ABOUT AS RAPIDLY AS THE COMPANY ARE AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE THEM.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 90 to 95 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—978 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY..... $39,458,601 / 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 40 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already earning to its utmost capacity.

We think very highly of these bonds, and recommend them to all classes of investors.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,067.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year 1872:

T. E. BURGESS,	MERRITT H. SMITH,
THOMAS MORTON,	J. WINDMULLER,
HENRY DAVID,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES JENKINS,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
M. R. VAN BUREN,	JOHN A. RAUSE,
J. W. BROWN,	JAMES NEEVES,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOMAS WEBB,
B. A. MATHEAU,	GEO. G. JEFFERIES,
WILLIAM MILES,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
DANIEL A. SCHANCK,	WM. P. HALL,
NELSON SAMMIS,	S. S. W

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 10, 72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 17, 72
JAVA.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, 72
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31, 72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Jan. 13, 72
HIBERNIA.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 72
ALEPPO.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$28, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to, and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America so safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23. BRITANNIA. Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Dec. 30. ANGLIA. Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 6. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Feb. 3.
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices 7 Bowling-green
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED SEAGOING STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—2,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Jan. 13, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Jersey City, Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE. Passengers per steam-ship OCEANIC on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, will be on board by 3 P. M. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 31, at 5½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Feb. 7, at 8½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 3½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
EGYPT, GEORGE, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 3 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON.....BOUDAR.....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGENT.....Saturday, Jan. 20
FEREIRE.....DANES.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Return tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CORNES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, on Wednesday, Jan. and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. Cushing, at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 22d of every month.
HERMIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....Jan. 22
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TICKLEFASHION.....Feb. 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. E. SLOCUM.....March 22
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Street 27 East River at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Dexter.....Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Wed. Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Hannigan.....Monday, Feb. 12
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORRIS, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. H. VAN BRUNT, Feb. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without him. Their services are invaluable to relieve the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles regarding passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants can always be obtained by applying to the LIVERPOOL COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Agar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 14 Wall-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 36 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 56 and 58 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Wall-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Pudditch's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
connecting at Jacksonville with BROOKLIN'S OR STEAM'S for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York at the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; understands fine washing and ironing thoroughly; or is willing to do housework in a private family; excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 126 4th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker and pastry-cook; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 213 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable Protestant girls, (one Scotch;) one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 427 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook or pastry baker; is willing to assist with the washing if required; no objection to a first-class family in the country. Call at No. 126 6th-av., near 8th-av., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; and does fine hand-sewing; best City references. Apply at 153 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to do part of the washing in a private family; good cook and baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 327 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, dishes; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A cook's situation; prefers the country; thoroughly understands her business; good meats, soups, pastry, &c.; good baker; good testimonials. To be seen till noted at No. 126 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' linens and French finishing; no objections to go a short distance in City; references. Call at No. 248 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,
No. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; honest, sober, with good City references. Call before 12 o'clock at 152 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET a situation for a nurse who is thoroughly competent to take care of an infant, or would take care of grown children. Apply at No. 44 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 202 West 27th-st., in grocery store.

EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUITED with first-class German, French, English, American, Irish and Scotch servants, city or country. WALKER'S, No. 105 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; the best City references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Call at No. 206 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do gentlemen's linen, fluting and plaiting, and lace in the nicest manner; best of references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD thorough cook; is an excellent baker; is economical and neat in the kitchen; City references. Call at No. 320 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; best references; City or country. Apply at 40 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address No. 139 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has good references. Can be seen at No. 409 8th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR chamber-maid; has excellent City references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, a situation; has good reference, and prefers City; can be seen at French office, No. 405 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family in the City; is a good baker; will assist in plain washing; has good City references. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from the birth; is a good sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 126 West 27th-st.

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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Congressional Committee's Investigations.

Eight Big—Hayes & Co. Accused of Bribery—Gen. Palmer's Testimony that the Pittsburgh Officials were Tammany Men—The European Steam-Ship Companies Satisfied with the Present System.

The Congressional Committee of Investigation met yesterday morning in the Astor House, at 10 A. M. Senator BUCKINGHAM presided as usual. Senator HOWE stated that he saw in the *Tribune* of this morning a criticism upon the Chairman for wilfully neglecting to subpœna Mr. WAKEMAN. He asked Senator BUCKINGHAM if it was his understanding that he was to subpœna individuals not presented by the Committee. He replied that it was not, and that the name of Mr. WAKEMAN had not been presented to him. The Assistant Secretary read the following affidavit:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: JOHN MCCABE, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 9 Amity-street, in said City; that he has been employed by ROBERT EDWARDS, weigher United States Custom-house, fourth weigher's district, as assistant to said EDWARDS, and was so employed since the month of May, 1870, up to and including the 20th of November, 1871; that as such assistant weigher he had full opportunity to ascertain the practices of the foremen and laborers in said weigher's district employed by said under the said EDWARDS; that during that period it was the common practice not actually to weigh a large portion of the goods landed in said district, such as soda-ash, nutmegs, antimony, bars of steel, &c., but to take the weight from the mark upon the package, which was claimed to be the foreign weight; that during said period I have received pay for time not actually spent in my duties, and while I was engaged in election matters and preparing for elections; that deponent is informed and believes that the said EDWARDS, for his services to importers and merchants in making returns, &c., receives pay therefor from them aside from his salary as said weigher; that one EDWARD H. LAKE is the clerk of said weigher, and makes out additional returns for said merchants and importers, and that he can give dates and amounts of the payment of moneys by said merchants and importers to said weigher and his clerk or deputy; that one HENRY WHITNEY, of the firm of WHITNEY & Co., has paid money for having such returns made out; that the same is true in regard to the firm of MATLOR & Co.; that it is well understood in said district that whenever a merchant or importer pays money to the officers and employes of the said weigher that the goods are at once weighed and delivered to said merchants or importers; that if said merchants and importers do not pay, as aforesaid, their goods are not weighed and delivered for several days. The deponent further says that for two or three weeks before the late election sixteen men were employed and paid for full time for duties and labor which only required four men to perform, and that most of said men are still employed. JOHN MCCABE.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1872. WM. M. VERMILYE, Notary Public.

On motion of Senator CASSERLY, Mr. MCCABE was ordered to be subpœnaed. The Committee then examined correspondence of a miscellaneous character, some of it anonymous, which, on motion of Senator STEWART, was thrown out. Gen. PALMER then resumed his testimony.

By Senator Bayard—You spoke of the removal of efficient officers without cause, and also for causes very prejudicial to the public service. Do you know of the case of a Mr. ATKINSON? A.—I have heard of it. He was employed in some way in the construction of the Post-office.

Q.—Was he efficient in his duties? A.—I believe he was.

Q.—Was his removal in accordance with the wishes of his immediate superior? A.—I believe, on the contrary, it was antagonistic to his wishes.

Q.—Do you know of the removal of WALDAUER and SIZER in the Appraiser's Department? A.—Yes; they were removed shortly after my dismissal.

Q.—Were their positions such as could only be filled by men of special capacity? A.—They were.

Q.—Was there any deficiency in their official behavior? A.—No; they were competent, good, honest men.

Q.—Do you know why they were removed? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Are you acquainted with JAMES M. THOMPSON, formerly Harbor-Master? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is his present position? A.—He is United States Weigher of the Twelfth District.

Q.—Do you know of any case of misdemeanor done or attempted by him? A.—I am reluctant to say what I know about that, but if the Committee insists I will relate a circumstance. While I was Assistant Appraiser I met Mr. THOMPSON, who told me that I had one of the best offices in the State. I told him that I did not think so, that the salary was small. He replied that was no matter, that I had the settlement of damage rebate, and that I could, if I chose, make a great deal more than my salary. He continued that if I would allow him, he would arrange matters with merchants and importers, and would give me half. I told him that I did not want to hear any more.

Q.—Was he afterward appointed to the position of United States weigher? A.—He was; and I deemed it my duty to place the facts in the possession of a gentleman who would bring it before the Secretary.

Q.—What was the result? A.—His commission was held some time by the Secretary, but it was overcome by some influence.

Q.—What was the opinion held in the City of Mr. THOMPSON? A.—I would not like to say that.

By Senator Pratt—Was he in the service of the Custom-house when he approached you with this proposition? A.—I believe he was then Harbor-Master.

By Senator Bayard—Who do you believe recommended him for the position of United States Weigher? A.—I have understood it was Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Q.—Now about the General Order system; what are your objections to it as carried on by LEET & Co.? A.—It seems to me that it is virtually a monopoly, and gives these people an opportunity to charge more.

Q.—Then you think that if there were a healthy competition it would be beneficial to the merchants? A.—I think it would, just as in business of other kinds it has that result.

Q.—Did you ever form any estimate of the number of packages that go to the General Order stores? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you heard of abstractions of merchandise in the Appraiser's office? A.—I have; merchants complained that portions of their goods had been taken.

Q.—Can you state any instance? A.—Yes. I remember a merchant complaining that a number of Roman scarfs had been abstracted. I found that a man named JACKSON was the guilty party. I had him arrested, but I never was subpœnaed. There was another case in which ivory balls and pieces of ivory were taken. I traced that to an opener and packer, but not within such a degree of certainty that I could have him arrested. I believe, however, that the merchants, not knowing how short a time the officials of the Appraiser's Department are occupied daily in the public stores, have placed much more odium on them than is justly their due.

Q.—How many compromised cases are known to you? A.—I have no personal knowledge, save from the reports of the Secretary, which show a great many.

Q.—What is the effect of the system on the merchants? A.—My impression is that one conviction would do more to put down smuggling than fifty compromises.

Q.—Is it, then, your belief that this system tends to fraud? A.—I believe it does.

Q.—But it also tends to enrich the agents? A.—It cannot be otherwise.

By Senator HOWE—What would you recommend? A.—I would punish the crime of smuggling criminally.

Q.—Would you treat all other frauds so, all under valuations, all false weights? A.—I would.

Q.—And you would not invest any officer of the Government with power to compromise? A.—I would not. I think no one has a right to make settlement until all the facts are known, and this can hardly be without a trial. I think all cases ought to be settled by a jury.

Q.—If you think carefully what would be your conclusion; that fifty were taken from the Custom-house, or after they had passed into the hands of the owners? A.—I believe there are more while passing through the Custom-house.

Q.—Let us consider the case of goods landed from the Hamburg and Bremen boats; would they not have to cross the river to get over to this side? A.—Certainly they would.

Q.—The only additional cartage on such goods would be from the General Order stores to the owner's store? A.—Yes, unless the goods were down town.

Q.—Does not the additional cartage depend upon the relation between the General Order store and the ferries? A.—I do not understand it. It seems that there would be two cartages.

Q.—But if the price Cornelius upon the cartage? A.—I do not know that it does. I am not acquainted with the details of the General Order business, not practically fully, perhaps, but mainly. Taking my own line, if a vessel has made a long voyage the owner, by arrangement with General Order, pays the Company making that it responsible for the charge. The merchant pays it directly, and it is deducted from the bill of freight.

Chairman—Does your Company record this as a gratuity to merchants? A.—No, we virtually cover it in the freight.

Q.—When you ship those your agents with shippers do you remember this? A.—Not specifically, but it is one of the incidentals.

Q.—Where do your ships discharge their cargoes? A.—North River, Pier No. 46, on this side.

Q.—If you had a General Order store where you could land your goods, would it be a great convenience to you? A.—It would; very great.

Q.—And to the shipper? A.—It would also be an advantage.

Q.—When the Cunard and Hoboken lines had General Order stores, did it place you at a disadvantage? A.—Certainly; it gave them greater facilities.

Q.—Would you prefer the old system to the present? A.—No; because it would place us at a disadvantage in competition with them.

By Senator STEWART—How many lines are there on this side? A.—Five. I believe, and there are four on the other.

Q.—Is there any other on this side? A.—Yes, one to South America, and one to Cuba.

R.—How many companies had the General Order stores under their control? A.—Three, I believe.

Q.—What is the status now? A.—The White Star.

Q.—If the system to allow steam-ship companies to have their own General Order stores were to be introduced, you think it should have it or not? A.—Certainly, I think it.

Q.—Who would be responsible to the Collector? A.—The officers of the company.

Q.—Do you think the steam-ship officers would fill be honest? A.—No, I do not think so.

By Senator Bayard—Is there any other additional guard to the interests of the United States in a General Order warehouse than there is in a bonded warehouse? A.—I do not know that there is.

By Senator Stewart—Do not goods that have not been specifically described, such as go into the General Order warehouse, require more safeguard than those in a bonded warehouse? A.—I presume they do. I perceive the distinction.

Q.—Would you, if you were Collector, feel it rather a risky business if the goods had to be sent to ten or twelve places? A.—I should.

By Senator Bayard—You are the agent of one of the leading foreign steam-ship lines, of which there are about a dozen. Tell me whether it is to the merchants' interest that there should be a monopoly, as at present, or that it should be open? A.—What I said before was only that we were under the old system at a disadvantage with those steamers who had a privilege which we had not.

Q.—And there was no other advantage? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—If you had a bonded warehouse, would it not be under a Government official? A.—I presume it would.

Q.—And if that warehouse became a bonded warehouse, would it not be under the Government charge in the same degree? A.—I believe it would.

Q.—Do you not think that if each steam-ship line were permitted to have General Order stores at convenient places it would be a convenience to the merchants? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would it not diminish the expenses of commerce in the port? A.—It might by competition.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the locality of the General Order stores? A.—I don't think I am.

Q.—What do you know about the charges? A.—I have no personal knowledge, but I understand from my clerks that the charges are about the same.

Q.—You say that it would be a convenience to commerce if each line had a General Order store, do you not? A.—Yes, I do not say that. My point is, that if other lines have it ours should, too.

Q.—Would it not enable you to diminish your expenses? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would not that enable you to carry goods for merchants at lower rates? A.—It would help somebody.

Q.—If facilities given to the lines on the other side were to be given to the lines on this side, would it not save them expense? A.—Certainly it would.

Q.—And do you not consider those expenses in the freight? A.—I suppose we do.

Q.—Then if you remove those expenses you would not need to consider them in the freight? A.—No, of course it would be a benefit.

By Senator CASSERLY—Leaving out your line, would you not consider it an advantage to have the old system restored? A.—I do not see that it would be any advantage to have the present system restored in few days? A.—It was from my knowledge of his capacity.

Q.—Then you thought it correct to fill up that department with men for whom you had no recommendations, but whom you knew to be worthy? A.—Yes, Sir. There are men who are stronger without recommendation than with.

Q.—Now about Mr. WALDOUR. How long had you known him? A.—Since 1866. He was foreman in a manufacturing jewelry establishment.

Q.—When were these gentlemen removed? A.—Shortly after my removal; some time in April, I believe.

Q.—Do you know where Mr. THOMPSON lives? A.—Third-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, I believe, in the same political district as myself.

Q.—But you do not attend the same political churches? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who made him Harbor-Master? A.—Gov. FENTON.

Q.—Referring to your testimony of yesterday, when was the request made to you by Mr. MURPHY, from the President, to retain Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—In the Summer of 1870, I believe, shortly after his entering into office.

Q.—Did he state the reason why the President wanted Mr. CORRIGAN retained? A.—That Mr. CORRIGAN was an important politician.

Q.—Did the President say so? A.—I understood that he had been so impressed by Mr. MURPHY.

Q.—What was Mr. CORRIGAN's rank in the Custom-house? A.—He was an opener and packer.

Q.—Paid how much? A.—Three dollars a day.

Q.—Was he an important politician? A.—I do not know. It struck me as very odd that the President should interest himself for a man of that calibre.

By Senator HOWE—So it seems to me, and I'm free to say that I do not believe a word of it. A.—I believe there is a witness to it, a Mr. TOWNSEND.

Q.—What was your answer to Mr. MURPHY? Did you say that you would oblige the President, and retain Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—Yes, I said so.

Q.—Had you any further conversation with Mr. MURPHY on the subject? A.—Yes; on the next day.

Q.—Why was it renewed when you had agreed to oblige the President and retain Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—I do not know, but it was renewed.

Q.—Was Mr. CORRIGAN a political chieftain, a leader among the clans, or one of the rank and file? A.—I do not know; I only understood that there was a strong desire to get hold of him and the men he controlled.

Q.—Not from the central? A.—I do not know; there was a contest between Mr. GRIDLEY and his friends, and Mr. MURPHY and his friends, and the point of that contest was "who should get hold of CORRIGAN."

Q.—Why was he discharged? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Then he was retained by you in obedience to Mr. MURPHY's wishes, and discharged by your successor in obedience to Mr. MURPHY's wishes also? A.—That was so.

By Senator CASSERLY—Let me ask you a question. Did CORRIGAN do what was wanted of him? A.—I believe he did not.

Q.—He voted against Mr. MURPHY's expectations, did he not? A.—I have been so informed.

Q.—When was the election at which he disappointed Mr. MURPHY? A.—I do not know that he disappointed him. The election was in the Fall of 1870.

By Senator HOWE—When was he discharged? A.—In the Summer of 1871.

Q.—Was he discharged for disappointing Mr. MURPHY in the Fall of 1870? A.—I never said so; I do not say so now.

Q.—Now about the trinity, FORBES, COUTANT and NASH; were they involved in any political contest? A.—I understood they were members of the General Committee.

The Senator from Wisconsin here examined the witness at length on the subject of the Twenty-third-street struggle, to ascertain which three gentlemen were involved.

Senator HOWE—Do you know a journal named the *Tribune*? A.—I do.

Q.—Read it occasionally. A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember, in the issue of Oct. 7, 1870, its editor called attention to that meeting and spoke of the shameless efforts of the Tammany Republicans to control it? A.—I think there may have been some such squib, but I do not think it was an editorial.

Q.—Do you remember the same paper, in the issue of Oct. 12, speaking of Mr. TWEEDY's surprise that his man SMITH had not succeeded in carrying that meeting? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you not know that FORBES, NASH, COUTANT, ATKINSON, and others, were accused of calling themselves to the Tammany Party and of attempting to defeat the efforts of the true Republicans? A.—I understood them; Mr. MURPHY accused them of being Tammany Republicans, and that they were discharged for it.

Q.—Accused them of being Tammany Republicans, then, not Fenton Republicans? A.—They considered this the same thing.

Q.—Who is the SMITH spoken of? A.—I suppose he is the Commissioner of Police.

Q.—Is he considered as affiliated with Tammany? A.—He has been so spoken of, but I have every reason to believe that this is false, and that those who so speak of him have been far more mixed up with Tammany than he; and I will say right here, that if Mr. SMITH is put on the stand and I am allowed to question him, I will prove on incontrovertible testimony that such is the fact.

By Senator CASSERLY—Are we to understand from that remark that you believe yourself to be indirectly questioned by Mr. SMITH? A.—Such is my belief, most certainly.

Senator Pratt then questioned the witness on the General Order system, but elicited nothing of importance that has not already been given to the public.

The last witness was Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION. He testified: I have to knowledge of the charges or the rates.

Q.—How about the monopoly of LEET & Co.? A.—A gentleman engaged in the Baltic store in Brooklyn said that he would be glad to get the General Order business at fifty cents a package.

Q.—Do you think it would be possible for any Collector charged with the safe keeping of unclaimed goods, for such the General Order goods are, to allow them to go to the warehouse of men who had the lowest bid? A.—I believe they go now to the bonded warehouses, and that they are just as responsible as LEET and STOCKING. I think the Collector would have as much security.

Q.—Does not the Collector direct where the goods are to go? A.—Certainly he must.

Q.—When goods from the Cunard vessels had to be stored in the Cunard warehouses was not that a monopoly? A.—It was as far as it went.

Q.—If a merchant should be charged $25 a package would he not have to pay it before he could get his goods? A.—I think that would be a case for a jury.

Q.—But would the Collector have any power to restrain them? A.—No, except by taking the warehouse away from them; perhaps there might be a condition in the giving that only certain rates should be charged.

Q.—Very good, now for something else; you informed the Secretary of the Treasury of the misconduct of JAS. THOMPSON, and the offence was removal by some influence; what was that influence? A.—I understood it was the influence of Senator CONKLING over Mr. GRANT.

Q.—From whom did you understand it? A.—I should rather not give his name; you could search it in Washington easily.

Q.—But if we should learn from Senator CONKLING that it was not so? A.—Then I should believe that I had been misinformed.

Q.—I shall not insist upon the name of the individual, but it might happen that if we had his name and questioned him he might say that you had misunderstood him. Is not that so? A.—I cannot give the name, but I may say that there can be no doubt that some influence was brought; it was the common talk.

By Senator Stewart—Put yourself in his place; suppose you had been accused of some impropriety; would you not like to have the name of the man who had so stated? A.—If it was necessary to clear myself; otherwise not.

By Senator HOWE—When Mr. THOMPSON had that conversation with you he was not an United States official? A.—No; he was Harbor-master.

Q.—How long a time elapsed between that conversation and his nomination as Weigh-master? A.—About a year.

Q.—Is the man the gentleman whom you directed to inform the Secretary of Mr. THOMPSON's misconduct? A.—I prefer not to give the name.

Q.—But suppose he never gave that message? A.—I have every reason to believe he did.

By Senator Stewart—I wish to have the name; I think it is a most important matter? A.—It was HENRY C. LAKE, a weigher.

By Senator HOWE—Was he the man whose position Mr. THOMPSON took?

Chairman—Let me have his address, that he may be subpœnaed? A.—Fredonia, Chattauqua County. (In answer to Senator HOWE:) He was one of a batch removed, but I do not know that Mr. THOMPSON had his place.

By Senator HOWE—Did you communicate this information to Collector MURPHY? A.—I did not.

Q.—Will you tell us why you sent a messenger to Washington with the information, and did not communicate it to Mr. MURPHY? A.—It was the first place before the Secretary, and in the second place I did not believe he would take any suggestions from me.

By Senator Stewart—Why did you not make that communication in writing? A.—It was a delicate matter, and I did not wish to be on the record as having made the communication.

By Senator HOWE—You spoke of the removal of WALDOUR and SIZER—how long had they been in your department? A.—Mr. SIZER was in the Custom-house, and I appointed him to the Appraiser's office; I also appointed Mr. WALDOUR there. I wish to say right here that I appointed him because I knew him to be competent, and not from any political motives.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—Met him at Buffalo in '63, when he was just going into the service.

Q.—You were also in the service? A.—For the first two years I was in the War Department, and afterwards was Provost Marshal for the Counties at Chattauqua and Cattaraugus.

Q.—When did you meet him again? A.—I met him at the house of Mr. HAMILTON when I was practicing law.

Q.—What trade was that? A.—I cannot say, but it was not long before I was appointed Appraiser.

Q.—How long was it from that time to his appointment by you? A.—I cannot exactly say. It was in the Winter, I believe.

Q.—And it was not from any political recommendation then, but from your personal knowledge? A.—My impression is that one conviction would do more to put down smuggling than fifty compromises.

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Q.—If the system to allow steam-ship companies to have their own General Order stores were to be introduced, you think it should have it or not? A.—Certainly, I think it.

Q.—Who would be responsible to the Collector? A.—The officers of the company.

Q.—Do you think the steam-ship officers would fill be honest? A.—No, I do not think so.

By Senator Bayard—Is there any other additional guard to the interests of the United States in a General Order warehouse than there is in a bonded warehouse? A.—I do not know that there is.

By Senator Stewart—Do not goods that have not been specifically described, such as go into the General Order warehouse, require more safeguard than those in a bonded warehouse? A.—I presume they do. I perceive the distinction.

Q.—Would you, if you were Collector, feel it rather a risky business if the goods had to be sent to ten or twelve places? A.—I should.

By Senator Bayard—You are the agent of one of the leading foreign steam-ship lines, of which there are about a dozen. Tell me whether it is to the merchants' interest that there should be a monopoly, as at present, or that it should be open? A.—What I said before was only that we were under the old system at a disadvantage with those steamers who had a privilege which we had not.

Q.—And there was no other advantage? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—If you had a bonded warehouse, would it not be under a Government official? A.—I presume it would.

Q.—And if that warehouse became a bonded warehouse would it not be under the Government charge in the same degree? A.—I believe it would.

Q.—Do you not think that if each steam-ship line were permitted to have General Order stores at convenient places it would be a convenience to the merchants? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would it not diminish the expenses of commerce in the port? A.—It might by competition.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the locality of the General Order stores? A.—I don't think I am.

Q.—What do you know about the charges? A.—I have no personal knowledge, but I understand from my clerks that the charges are about the same.

Q.—You say that it would be a convenience to commerce if each line had a General Order store, do you not? A.—Yes, I do not say that. My point is, that if other lines have it ours should, too.

Q.—Would it not enable you to diminish your expenses? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Would not that enable you to carry goods for merchants at lower rates? A.—It would help somebody.

Q.—If facilities given to the lines on the other side were to be given to the lines on this side, would it not save them expense? A.—Certainly it would.

Q.—And do you not consider those expenses in the freight? A.—I suppose we do.

Q.—Then if you remove those expenses you would not need to consider them in the freight? A.—No, of course it would be a benefit.

By Senator CASSERLY—Leaving out your line, would you not consider it an advantage to have the old system restored? A.—I do not see that it would be any advantage to have the present system restored in few days? A.—It was from my knowledge of his capacity.

Q.—Then you think it would be an advantage to have the old system restored? A.—I do not know that it would be.

Q.—But you stated that it did give an advantage to those other companies; why? A.—Because it enabled them to save a great deal of time.

Q.—Then the advantage was to the shipping companies, not to the merchants? A.—Certainly; the point being with the companies to get away as expeditiously as possible.

Q.—Do you mean to say it was not an advantage to the merchant to have his goods placed under cover at once from the ship's tackles? A.—Strange as it may seem to you, Senator, it is not an advantage.

Q.—Did those lines over the other side carry a large amount of freight? A.—They did.

Q.—And to that extent did they not benefit the public? A.—I do not see that they did.

By Senator Stewart—Suppose there was a regulation that you should take ten days to unload, could you do business if another company had a general store? A.—It would be a great disadvantage to us.

Q.—If the whole of the General Order system were taken off commerce would it be a great relief? A.—I cannot say. I am not able to compute what it amounts to.

Chairman—Would it require another steamer if you were compelled to take more time to unload? A.—Undoubtedly it would have that effect.

Q.—Would you not be compelled to raise freight in such a case? A.—I am sure we should.

Q.—Would that be a benefit to the community? A.—I am sure that it would not.

Q.—Do you consider it would be fair to renew the old system and give General Order stores to the companies on the other side? A.—I think it would be unfair.

By Senator CASSERLY—Are LEET & Co. any more responsible than your line, or the Cunard, or any other? A.—I do not think any more. I have not a word to say against their responsibility.

Q.—There are about a dozen steam-ship lines now; how many were there ten years ago? A.—About half that number.

Q.—Have freights increased? A.—No, they are about the same.

By Senator HOWE—Suppose Government were to take the General Order business into its own hands, and allowed vessels to run right up and discharge, would that be a benefit to the shipping lines? A.—Yes, I think it would.

Q.—Would it be a profit to the Government? A.—Not by pecuniary benefit.

Q.—If they levied a fair charge could they make a fair interest on the investment? A.—They might.

Q.—Could the Government afford to do it? A.—I think they might, but I have no opinion on that subject.

The last witness was Mr. JOHN G. DALE, of the Inman line of steam-ships. He made a statement concerning the details of the General Order business which did not differ at all from that preceding.

By Senator Stewart—What do you think of the old system with General Order stores at the Cunard and Hoboken lines? A.—I think it placed our line at a great disadvantage.

Q.—As to the safety of the goods how do the two systems compare? A.—I think the present the best arranged General Order store I ever saw.

Q.—In what consist its advantages? A.—It is at the corner of a street and has a great number of openings.

Q.—Is there a necessity for a General Order system? A.—If is, I understand, absolutely necessary.

Q.—Why? A.—For the quick discharge of vessels; it saves time.

Q.—Could the system be improved? A.—I should prefer that every steam-ship line should have its own General Order stores.

Q.—And how about its safety? A.—It would be, if Government made it safe now.

Q.—That is if all the steam-ship men were honest? A.—I suppose the chances for honesty would be about the same as now.

Q.—You propose as a remedy that all the steam-ship lines should have General Order stores? A.—No, I do not. I do not complain of the present system, nor have I any other complaints; but if a change is going to be made, I should like every steam-ship company to have its store.

By Senator Pratt—Under the old system how many European lines of steamers were running into this port? A.—Seven or eight.

Q.—Did your Company complain of this preference? A.—I did not complain, but I felt it as a grievance.

Q.—You thought all the lines should be on a par? A.—Yes, that was my idea.

Q.—Is there now the same security now for the goods in LEET and STOCKING'S charge as there was for the goods under the old system? A.—Yes, there is exactly.

Q.—Has there been any increase in the rates of storage? A.—I do not know what the charges were on the other side; on this side they are about the same as they have been for many years; here are bills very recently paid which you see, average $1 25; many years ago I have paid $2 50.

By Senator HOWE—What should you think of the expediency of the Government building docks of its own for storage of its own and taking the General Order business into its own hands? A.—It would be very good if the ships were allowed to load at the same place.

Q.—How long does it take you to unload from your largest vessels? A.—We have discharged, I have paid, could in thirty-six hours.

Q.—Do you think it would materially would it take you longer? A.—Much longer.

Q.—Then if you could not load at the same time it would not be an advantage? A.—No; it would be a positive disadvantage.

By Senator Bayard—These bills that you have presented are not specially selected? A.—No; they are just yesterday and I had put them in my pocket. I did not let the Secretary of Arms that I was wanted by your Committee.

By Senator Pratt—and show me what you actually paid to LEET & STOCKING? A.—Yes, Sir, and they are as low as any I paid in foreign ports.

Q.—Suppose the General Order business should be given to the lowest responsible company, do you think that the merchants would approve of it? A.—I think they would.

By Senator CASSERLY—What is the time you allow your boat at the pier? A.—After an average passage, five or six days.

Q.—And on the other side? A.—Seven or eight.

Q.—Why this difference? A.—For the repairing and outfitting.

Q.—Why do you not divide this between the two ports? A.—On account of the great expense here.

Q.—Is not this difference of time an inconvenience to the public? A.—No, I do not know that it is.

Q.—Are not the lines on this side favored now by the General Order stores being on this side? Have they not an advantage over the lines on the other side? A.—No; I do not know that there is the slightest advantage.

Q.—You think that the old system was unjust to the steamers generally? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—But it had its advantages for the public generally? A.—No, I do not know that it had.

Q.—With regard to these bills, have you any special bargain with LEET & STOCKING? A.—I have not.

Q.—Mr. STEWART testified that he had made an agreement with LEET & STOCKING not to charge him more than $1 75? A.—That was on account of the size, perhaps?

Q.—But do you suppose that Mr. STEWART contracts for more than other people? A.—It is not his reputation.

Q.—How do you account for the charge being so high for him? A.—I do not know except that the packages perhaps were unusually large.

Q.—These packages for which you paid $1 25 were very small; than? A.—No; they were of the ordinary size.

Q.—Suppose you had to put on an additional steamer, would that enable you to raise your rate of freight? A.—It certainly would increase our expenses, but it might not enable us to increase our freight.

By Senator Stewart—If all the lines were compelled to put on an additional steamer, could you then put on greater rates of freight? A.—We might, or else run at a loss.

By Senator CASSERLY—Your line has added new steamers from time to time, has that tended to increase your rate of freight? A.—No; it has not.

By the Chairman—But if the freight were limited, and you had an additional steamer, how then? A.—We should run at a loss.

By Senator Pratt—Is it not a fact that your line pays more General Order charges than any other? A.—I believe so.

Q.—But emphatically you don't complain? A.—No, Sir; the charges are certainly lower than what I paid years ago.

The next witness was Mr. FRANCIS J. W. HUNZE, of the National Line of steamers. He testified to the general nature of the General Order store business. He was questioned as to the old system, he said, that the change was not prejudicial to the public, though it was a great loss to the companies that had erected expensive warehouses on the other side, that were now empty. He knew of no fraud in the present system.

By Senator Bayard—Do you prefer to delay your ships or to run your goods into General Order business? A.—We prefer to delay them, because our ships are very large and our cargoes very heavy. It is better for us to make some delay than to run the risk of paying if the merchant calls for them within the forty-eight hours.

Q.—Would you consider it a reform over the present system if the steam-ship lines were to be permitted to have their own General Order stores? A.—It would be if the Government would guarantee not to take away the privilege when once granted.

Q.—But if it were to be made permanent? A.—Then it would be a decided advantage to us.

Q.—What do you know about the charges? A.—I know that they are as low as any I have ever paid in former years to BEEBE, MILES or others.

Q.—Something has been said by members of the Committee as to security; do you consider the goods in a bonded-warehouse less safe than in the General Order store? A.—I don't.

The Senators generally examined Mr. HUNZE and found him to be of the same opinion as the other two who had preceded him, namely that there was no fault with the present system of General Order stores, and none with the charges but that if there was to be a change he would like his line to have a General Order store, provided that the Government would guarantee its permanence for ten years or thereabouts.

The next witness was Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB of the North German Lloyds' Bremen line of steamers. He presented a long statement which he was permitted to read, and which apparently referred to his evidence given on a previous Committee. It also spoke in strong terms against the General Order system now in practice. Senator HOWE closely examined his evidence; the object being to establish the fact that his Company would like to have again the privilege of a General Order store. The charges he made in his statement against Mr. LEET's store seemed to have no other foundation than the fact that somebody had told him it was a pretty bad place, and he had believed that it was so.

By Senator Pratt—You charged a dollar, did you not for packages in your General Order store? A.—Yes, we did.

Q.—That was without cartage? A.—It was, but there was truckage.

Q.—Not very much of that, was there? A.—Not much.

The Committee then adjourned until 10 A. M. today.

A Church Benefit Entertainment at Harlem.

The first of two entertainments for the benefit of the fund for rebuilding the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Harlem, destroyed by fire some weeks ago, was held last evening in the Sunday-school building, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. It consisted of a series of unusually effective and pleasing tableaux, arranged with care and taste. The audience was very large, and judging from the frequently pronounced applause, very much appreciated. The second will be given to-night in the same place. Only a few, the most striking and elaborate of the tableaux of last evening, will be repeated, so the entertainment will be comparatively a new one.

Medico-Legal Society—A Bill Against Quacks.

At the meeting of the Medico-legal Society, last night, a report from the Joint Committee on revision of existing laws relating to the medical profession, and the law for the prevention of unlicensed practice of medicine in this State, was read. It provided for the establishment of county medical societies organized under the State law, each of which shall appoint five censors, whose duty will comprise the examination of resident practitioners. To those with necessary qualifications certificates, copies of which must be filed in the County Clerk's Office, will be given. Unlicensed practitioners, by the provisions of the proposed bill, will be prosecuted wherever found, for obtaining money under false pretenses. After much discussion, the bill was recommitted, and will be printed.

Suggestions as to the Proposed City Charter—Union League County Council.

The New-York County Council of the Union League, at their meeting last night, unanimously adopted the following resolution in reference to the City charter, on the motion of Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH:

Resolved, That this Council do hereby petition the Legislature to take into consideration, in framing a charter for this City, the plan of electing one person from each election district; each district electing its own representative; the body thus formed to constitute a Council of Finance and Appointments, whose duty it shall be to choose a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, (the same to be also a Board of Supervisors) and the heads of Departments, except the Police, Fire, and Commissioners of Emigration; also, to report upon the Tax Levy after it shall have been approved by the Board of Aldermen, and that no money shall be expended until it shall have been appropriated by the Council.

Tammany Troubles—Morgan Jones Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff—A Lawsuit Growing Out of a Tammany Meeting.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, one of the leaders of the Dowling wing of Tammany, for whom a warrant was issued on the suit of Deputy Sheriff MARTIN S. KEENE, for slander, yesterday surrendered himself to Sheriff BRENNAN. He was released by the Sheriff upon a promise to furnish $1,000 bail today. The affidavit filed in the Sheriff's office recites that JONES said to KEENE, on the night of Nov. 29, "in a public assemblage and before a large crowd, 'You are a bounty jumper'—which untruthful words, as the complainant claims, were reported in several newspapers; and, although a note was addressed to Mr. JONES on the 30th December, demanding a retraction, he has entirely ignored it. Mr. KEENE asks for $50,000 damages; here are bills very recently paid which you see, average $1 25; many years ago I have paid $2 50.

By Senator HOWE—What should you think of the expediency of the General Government building docks of its own for storage of its own and taking the General Order business into its own hands? A.—It would be very good if the ships were allowed to load at the same place.

Q.—How long does it take you to unload from your largest vessels? A.—We have discharged, I have paid could in thirty-six hours.

Q.—Do you think it would materially would it take you longer? A.—Much longer.

Q.—Then if you could not load at the same time it would not be an advantage? A.—No; it would be a positive disadvantage.

By Senator Bayard—These bills that you have presented are not specially selected? A.—No;

THE ALDERMEN AT WORK.

Retrenchment Inaugurated—Annual Expenses Reduced From $75,000 to $20,100.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. Every member was in his seat, and the concourse of spectators present was sufficient to fill every foot of space allotted to the public. Acting Mayor COCHRANE presided.

Mr. WILDER (Republican) presented a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Forfeitures, when appointed, requiring that the Corporation Counsel inform the Board in relation to the franchises, ferry rights and contracts existing with the Brooklyn Ferry Company, and the rate of fare they are authorized to charge; also touching the acquirement and transfer of the rights and franchises held by the Long Island Ferry Company, and whether any action is required for the protection of the rights of the public.

Mr. JOYCE (Reform Democrat) offered a resolution which, on being seconded by Mr. FALCONER (Republican) was adopted, asking that the Commissioner of Public Works report, at his earliest convenience, a list of the several contracts made by the Department of Public Works at present unfinished upon which work has been suspended, specifying particularly those awarded after due competition, as by law provided, and those (if any) awarded without such competition, together with such other facts and information as may be of utility to the Common Council.

RETRENCHMENT IN HARNESS.

Mr. FALCONER presented the following report, which was read by Mr. SHAFER, the clerk pro tem.:

The Committee appointed to ascertain the number of clerks and other employes required to perform the necessary labor of the Clerk's office, by what name they shall be designated, the probable number of hours of each day required for the proper discharge of their duties, and the compensation therefor, and to report to this Board the result of their inquiries, together with such recommendations as in their judgment, are necessary to reduce to a minimum the expenditures of the Clerk's office, submit the following report and recommendations:

That on investigation they find the present number of employes in the Clerk's office to be twenty-nine, at an annual expense to the City of $78,800; that they have carefully considered the character of the twenty-nine offices thus filled, and the usefulness of the persons thus employed, and are satisfied that the duties performed in the Cler